

Herald Tribune

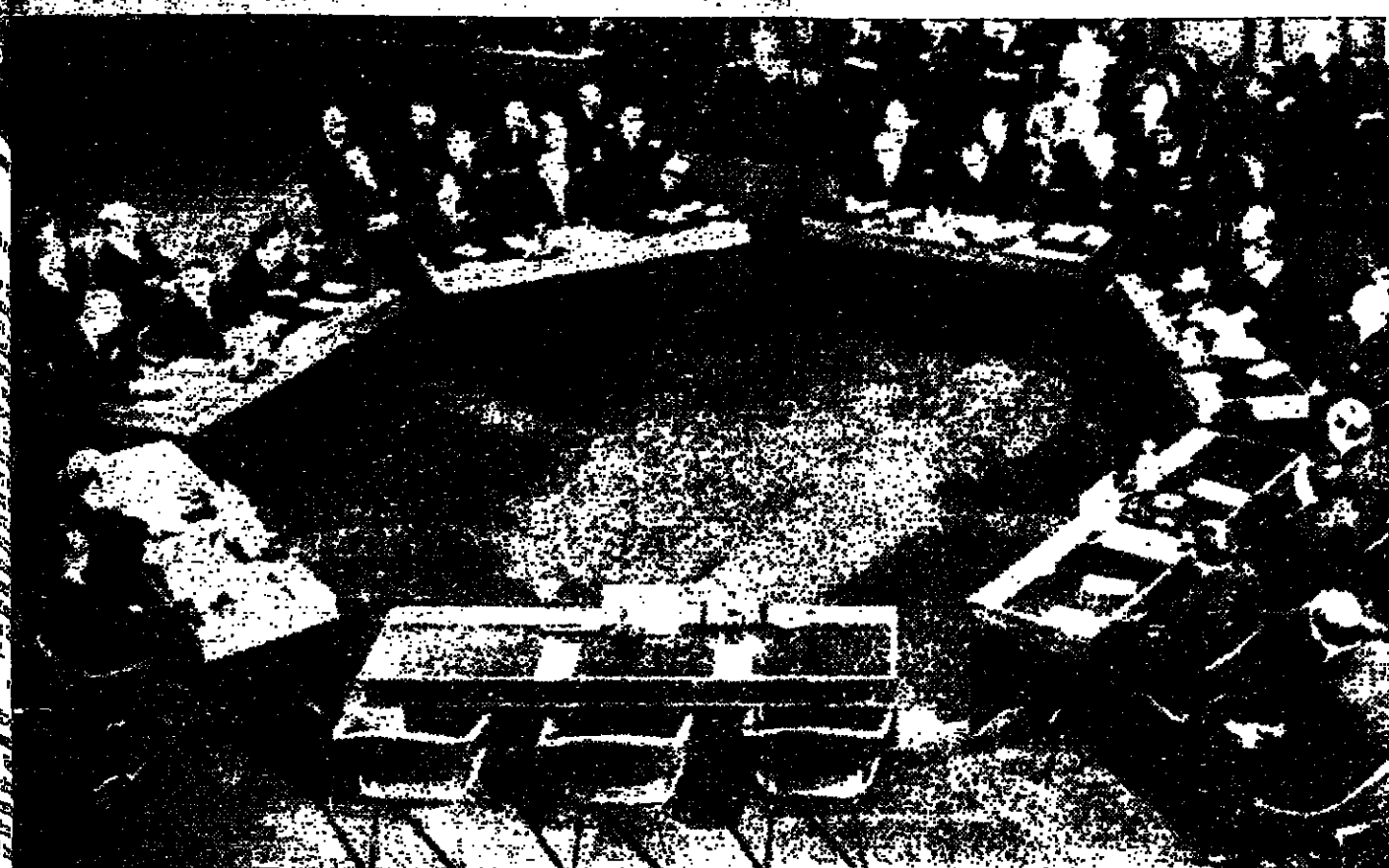
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 22-23, 1973

Established 1887

DATE: 12/22/73
TIME: 10:00 AM
TEMP: 45°F
WIND: 10-15 mph
HUMIDITY: 60%
VISIBILITY: 10 miles
CLOUDS: Partly cloudy
MOON: Waxing gibbous
SUNRISE: 7:15 AM
SUNSET: 4:45 PM
TODAY'S HIGH: 48°F
TODAY'S LOW: 35°F
TOMORROW'S HIGH: 50°F
TOMORROW'S LOW: 37°F

Austria \$ 8.10
Belgium 14 S.F.
Denmark 2.55 D.K.
France 1.40 F.
Germany 1.30 M.
Greece 10 P.
India 12 Dr.
Italy 25 L.
Japan 160 Y.
Lebanon 15 L.P.
Morocco 1.50 Dr.
Netherlands 1.10 Flor.
Norway 2.55 N.Kr.
Portugal 16 Esc.
Spain 16 Ptas.
Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
Turkey 1.75 L.
U.S. Military (Mar) 60.25
Yugoslavia 6 D.



MEETING SESSION—The scene at the Palais des Nations in Geneva as the Middle East peace conference got under way Friday. In front is the table for the delegation from Syria, which decided not to take part in the conference.

Rightists Urge Army to Take Power

Assassinated Spanish Premier Buried

By Henry Giner

BARCELONA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The body of Luis Carrero Blanco, who was assassinated yesterday, was buried this afternoon in a funeral procession that drew thousands of people to the city's main square.

As Spanish and foreign dignitaries, including Vice-President Ford, gathered in a cold, biting wind down Castellana Avenue behind the flag-draped casket, spectators along the sidewalks shouted calls for the army to take power and hurled imprecations against high officials of the Catholic Church with whom the late premier had occasionally clashed.

Adm. Carrero Blanco was buried in El Pardo, outside Madrid, close by the palace of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, whom the admiral had served faithfully for more than 30 years and who had designated him as the key man for continuing the authoritarian Franco regime.

Gen. Franco, 81, did not attend the ceremony. He remained closeted throughout the day, as he had yesterday, with not a word to the country aside from a strong condemnation of the killing expressed at a cabinet meeting this morning. He met for a few minutes before the funeral with the American Vice-President and Premier Marcelo Caetano of Portugal.

et Crew 'Never Lost Their Cool'

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP).—The crew of a Detroit-bound American Airlines flight with 90 passengers aboard last night collapsed while at the controls of the Boeing-727.

The pilot succeeded in making an emergency landing in New York. The flight had originated in Boston.

lost their cool. It was a beautiful landing. But when the plane had landed, the said, the pressures from the ordeal finally surfaced.

The official reason was a touch of gripe. But he was described as deeply affected by the death of his right-hand man.

ing the plane on automatic Mr. Hunt used the plane's controls to ask if there was a problem among the passengers, was none aboard.

The bombs which exploded outside the Hilton were inside empty cigarette packs. One blew the hood off a car parked near the hotel, but there were no injuries.

Since launching a London bombing campaign on Monday, the IRA has injured 66 persons in nine explosions, ranging from letter bombs to car bombs.

The police remained officially silent but were reported to have identified the men who moved into the apartment three weeks ago, then spent days digging a tunnel to a spot in the middle of the street where the explosive, possibly an anti-tank mine, was placed.

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'Historic' Conference Opens

U.S. and Russians Urge Firm Middle East Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The first Middle East peace conference opened today with strong pleas by the United States and the Soviet Union for a permanent settlement which would avoid another Arab-Israeli war and break what Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger called "the shackles of the past."

But hopes that the initial session would go smoothly were dashed when verbal clashes erupted between Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy of Egypt, underscoring the wide rift that separates the Middle East adversaries.



U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, one of the architects of the Geneva talks on peace in the Middle East, seems to be showing signs of fatigue as he listens to two hours of speeches during Friday's morning session.

On this first day, which many speakers called "historic" because Arabs and Israelis were sitting down together to talk peace, the speech-making was finished by dusk, leaving tomorrow's closed-door meeting to take up how to proceed in starting troop disengagement talks between Egypt and Israel. This is the first substantive item set for the agenda. The main talks are expected to begin next month after the Dec. 31 Israeli elections.

Opened by Waldheim
The peace conference, which developed from the diplomacy which followed October's Middle East war, was opened officially by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in the Council Chamber of the old League of Nations building. Security was very tight, with every newspaper asked before being admitted to the chamber's gallery.

The conference has a unique opportunity to come to grips with a most difficult, dangerous and complex international problem. Mr. Waldheim said. "If this opportunity is not seized, the world will inevitably be confronted once again with a dangerous and highly explosive situation in the Middle East."

avoided taking sides and urged the parties to put aside propaganda and past resentments and work instead for a realistic peace. "Peace must bring a new relationship among the nations of the Middle East, a relationship that will not only put an end to the state of war which has

persisted for the last quarter of a century, but will also permit the peoples of the Middle East to live together in harmony and safety," he said.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who served today as co-chairman of the conference with Mr. Kissinger, also called

for a peaceful solution because "there is hardly any doubt but that new military and bloody conflicts in the Middle East will take place in the future as well unless the root causes of the tension that reigns there are eliminated."

Mr. Gromyko also held out the possibility of restoring relations with Israel, which were cut after the June, 1967, war. He said that the Soviet Union recognized the right of every state in the Middle East "to live in peace," including Israel. He recalled that the Soviet Union had supported the establishment of Israel's independence in 1948.

But in contrast to Mr. Kissinger's attempt to remain evenhanded in his speech, Mr. Gromyko publicly supported the Arab cause. He joined Mr. Fahmy and Jordanian King Zaid in demanding Israel's withdrawal from all the territory occupied since 1967, and blamed Israel for the "intolerable situation" in the Middle East.

Yet, despite the public attack on Israel, Mr. Gromyko agreed to a private meeting this evening with Mr. Eban, the first time such a high-level contact had been held since 1967. Mr. Gromyko seemed interested in keeping Moscow's options open, particularly since the United States has now restored ties with Egypt and is in the process of doing so with Algeria and Syria.

During the conference, however, because of Mr. Gromyko's pro-Arab position, and Mr. Kissinger's neutrality, Israel appeared isolated, with no other party specifically supporting it.

"No Real Symmetry"
This was noted by Mr. Eban, who complained that there was "no real symmetry" at the conference because of the Soviet bias on behalf of the Arabs. Mr. Fahmy, in a rebuttal speech to Mr. Eban, said "Israel is alone and completely isolated, completely isolated."

Mr. Gromyko, who had dinner with Mr. Kissinger last night, also met with him late this afternoon and planned to give him (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Warnings of Resumption of War Issued in Cairo

UN Says Flare-Ups Continue on Suez Front

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The UN Emergency Force today reported continuing outbreaks of shooting along the Egyptian-Israeli front lines, and a Cairo commentator asserted that war would resume if the peace conference in Geneva failed to bring results.

and the Israelis in seven, Mr. Stajduhar said. The origin of fire in two cease-fire violations could not be determined and in the others, shooting was more or less simultaneous, he said. Two of the violations consisted of reconnaissance flights, the spokesman said.

The Israeli troop positions west of the Suez Canal. Weapons involved in the exchanges included artillery, mortars, tanks, anti-tank missiles, machine guns and rifles. Egyptian troops were reported to have occupied a new position in an advance south of Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, the site of the abandoned Egyptian-

Israel talks to achieve a disengagement of forces. Since the October cease-fire, the Israelis have been building fortifications on the perimeter of the west bank pocket they hold, using bulldozers to pile up sand. Egyptian troops are reported to be firing anti-tank missiles at the bulldozers.

The UN spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, said there were 40 violations of the cease-fire on Wednesday, including one at the town of Suez that endangered Finnish soldiers in the peace-keeping force.

[Sporadic fighting broke out on the Suez front today and an Israeli soldier was wounded, the Israeli military high command announced, the AP reported.]

Egyptians opened fire first in 33 of the incidents on Wednesday

The most significant area of shooting between the Egyptians and Israelis, observers here remarked, has been near Adabiya, south of the Suez Canal on the western shore of the Gulf of Suez.

Pope Asserts Right to a Role In Any Accord on Jerusalem

By Raymond H. Anderson

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 21 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today claimed the right to play a role in any settlement regarding the status of Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine.

Speaking on the opening day of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, the Pontiff said he had "the duty even more than the right" to see that the interests of Christianity are safeguarded.

He was addressing the College of Cardinals with a 2,500-word State of the Church and of the World speech in a Christmas and year-end consistory.

The 76-year-old Pope said that various parties and also Israel had indicated they would grant the Vatican a role in the negotiations.

"Our Voice"
"The courteous interest which has already been manifested from many sides to know the position of the Holy See on such questions, and the deference which has been shown to us by the authorities of Israel assure us of the possibility of having our voice duly heard when these questions are eventually submitted for concrete discussions," he said.

Pope Paul's words, however, pointed to Israel's opposition to the Vatican-proposed solution for Jerusalem, which Israel made its capital after the 1967 war.

The Pope has said in the past he would like Jerusalem to become an international city under

Under the cease-fire agreement, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Riots in Beirut, Tripoli Continue For Fourth Day

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (AP).—Anti-government riots by leftist groups in Lebanon continued for the fourth day today, including an attempt to overrun the government headquarters in Tripoli. The police reported a 30-minute gun battle to drive off a machine-gun attack on the government building in Tripoli. Government forces suffered no casualties in Lebanon's second largest city 60 miles north of Beirut, but businesses were at a standstill.

Cow Pledges Sell Promised

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The Union yesterday promised all commitments to deliver a natural gas to Westerners, but ruled out increases in price for the fuel crisis.



Thousands of people yesterday following the cortege of the late Spanish premier, Luis Carrero Blanco.

Last-Minute Bill-Passing Rush

Congress Votes 11% Increase In Social Security Payments

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—Congress passed and sent to President Nixon today legislation granting an 11 percent Social Security increase for 30 million beneficiaries.

The House passed the bill by voice vote after the Senate had agreed, 65 to 0, to raise the benefits in two steps next year and pay for the increase through increased payroll taxes on upper- and middle-income workers.

Yesterday House-Senate conferees worked out a compromise by agreeing to put off until next year a long list of Senate amendments.

Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., said he doubted that President Nixon would veto the Social Security measure.

With members all set to go home tonight and stay in recess until Jan. 21, unless recalled by the congressional leadership, the House and Senate yesterday rapidly passed a big pack of bills that must be finished before adjournment.

The compromise Social Security bill contains a 7-percent Social Security monthly benefit increase, effective next March (payable in

April checks), to be followed by 4 percent in June.

Under the bill, the average benefit for a single person would rise from \$167 to \$178 in March and to \$186 in June. For a couple, the average benefit would jump from \$277 to \$296 in March and \$310 in June. The bill also provides for an automatic cost-of-living boost in June, 1975.

The bill included an increase from the \$12,600 wage base, on which Social Security payroll taxes are levied, to \$13,200 in January to help pay for added benefits. The payroll tax rate would not increase.

It also contained a boost in the new federal monthly welfare payments for the aged, blind and disabled poor, effective in January, from \$130 a month to \$149 for a single person and from \$189 to \$210 for a couple, rising to \$146 for a single person and \$219 for a couple next July.

In other congressional action yesterday:

• The House by a 330-to-33 vote and the Senate by voice vote approved a final compromise manpower development and training bill which President Nixon has said that he will sign. It pulls manpower training programs into a decentralized block-grant program and earmarks \$550 million this year and \$350 million next year for public-service jobs for unemployed workers. House Republicans said the President will ask for an appropriation to put it into effect early next year, although he had initially been unfavorable to the public-service provision.

• A \$575-million foreign-aid appropriation, including \$2.2 billion for arms for Israel and authority for spending up to \$373 million for arms for Cambodia, was sent to the White House by a 216-to-149 House vote and a Senate voice vote. Earlier, authorizing legislation triggering release of the \$2.2 billion for Israel was cleared by the Senate, 66 to 9, and sent to the White House. Mr. Nixon had asked for the funds.

• Congress passed and sent to the President a bill that would provide \$1.5 billion in loans and guarantees to start the process of reorganizing the seven bankrupt railroads of the Northeast into one financially healthy entity. The Senate approved the bill today, 45 to 16. The House passed the measure yesterday, 284 to 59.

• The House passed and sent back to the Senate a measure that would establish a 55-mile-an-hour speed limit on federal highways to cut the use of gasoline.

• The House approved, 355 to 4, a bill to protect endangered species of wildlife, sending the measure to the White House.

• The House gave final approval, 329 to 10, to a \$1.7-billion supplemental appropriations bill, after restoring about \$65 million for development work at the Elk Hills, Calif., naval petroleum reserve.

Yesterday, reviewing appropriations bills, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said Congress had cut \$3.1 billion from President Nixon's appropriation requests this session.

The House Appropriations Committee chairman, Rep. George E. Brown, D., Texas, said the revised administration requests for spending came to \$270 billion. He said congressional actions, plus changes in estimates of government revenues, now made it appear that government outlays during the fiscal 1974 year would come to just under \$272 billion.

Ford, Cole to Assume Duties Of Departing Nixon Aides

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—Vice-President Ford and Kenneth F. Cole Jr. will be President Nixon's principal domestic advisers after the departure of counselors Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow from the White House staff.

Officials said yesterday that Mr. Ford is playing an active domestic policy role for the President and that Mr. Cole is working closely with him.

Mr. Nixon conferred with Mr. Cole yesterday on his expanded duties. He is now the executive director of the Domestic Council, of which the President is the chairman and the Vice-President is the vice-chairman.

The Vice-President will assume some of the responsibilities that Mr. Laird has carried out since joining the White House staff in June and Mr. Cole will take over some of the others.

Departure Dates

Mr. Laird announced on Wednesday that he will leave his post on Feb. 1 to become senior counselor for national and international affairs for Reader's Digest. Mr. Harlow is expected to leave a few weeks later to rejoin Procter & Gamble.

Mr. Laird recommended to the President that Mr. Cole be given new responsibilities and that Mr. Ford carry out a high-level liaison role with Congress.

In other developments, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that the President will not reimburse the government for federally-financed work at his California and Florida homes. The General Accounting Office said the work should have been paid for personally by Mr. Nixon.

White House Hits Subpoenas for Nixon Documents

Nixon Documents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The White House today described as "incredible . . . extraordinary" the Senate Watergate committee's subpoenas for masses of presidential documents and tapes, but did not say whether President Nixon would defy the subpoenas.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the "request is very large and incredible" and asks for "more than 500 documents, conversations, in addition to the President's daily file."

Mr. Warren said that he would not have more extensive comment now on the "extraordinary request."

As for whether Mr. Nixon would honor the subpoenas, Mr. Warren said, "I have nothing to offer you today."

The Senate committee's subpoenas were delivered to the White House after Mr. Nixon allowed to become law without his signature a bill broadening the panel's authority to seek access to presidential files.

Meanwhile, U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica turned over today to the special Watergate prosecutor the remaining Watergate-related portions of the subpoenaed White House tapes and documents.

3 Top Aides Quit First Commercial U.K. Radio Station

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The London Broadcasting Co., Britain's first commercial radio station, faced an upheaval today with the resignation of its three top executives.

The chairman, Sir Charles Rinder, a former lord mayor of London; the chief news editor, Michael Cudlip; and the managing director, Michael Levee, decided to leave the company in the first stage of a reorganization with a view to insuring the long-term stability of the station, the BBC Board said.

The resignations were tendered 1 week after the station began operations. Financial difficulties and staff inexperience have hampered its bid to set up a new "mode of broadcasting in Britain." LBC operates an around-the-clock news service interspersed with features. Revenues come from commercials. The station uses time in existence after the government set up the Independent Broadcasting Authority to "rent" franchises to commercial stations. Previously, radio broadcasting was a monopoly of the British Broadcasting Corp., which, although funded by the government, is fully independent.

LBC's difficulties began when labor unions obtained salary hikes and revenues from advertising did not come up to expectations.

Fired Soviet Jew

ailed for Lacking Job

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Soviet Jew, who was refused "mission to emigrate, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for parasitism—having visible means of support—rich sources said here today.

They said that Leonid Zabezhenskii, 32, a radio electronics specialist was sentenced after a 10-day trial which ended yesterday in Sverdlovsk.

Mr. Zabezhenskii was a lecturer at the city's polytechnic institute until he was dismissed May after applying to go to al, the sources said.

naritan Sandbagged

IENS, France, Dec. 21 (Reu-

—Helpful Jean Charisse said his lights to warn oncoming cars of a police speed trap just passed. He was fined 100 francs here for using head-lights in daytime without cause.



Diana Baldwin and Anita Cherry on their way to their first shift in the mines.

Season's Cheer Dims His Lights

GUELPH, Ontario, Dec. 21

(AP).—A homeowner opened his door yesterday and found his outdoor Christmas lights dismantled, neatly wrapped in ribbon and left undamaged on his stoop, police reported.

Attached was a note reading: "Energy crisis, energy crisis, rah, rah, rah! Energy crisis, energy crisis, yes, boom, boom! We shall win! We shall fight! We shall get your Christmas light!"

The note was signed "Power Protectors."

Two Women Mine Coal in Ky. Under U.S. Job-Equality Law

CANBY CREEK, Ky., Dec. 21

(AP).—Coalfield tradition holds that women are bad luck underground, but Beth-Elkhorn Corp. has hired two to work alongside men in Mine No. 29.

The superstition has been so strong that most women never would think to apply for a job underground, and officials say they knew of no women miners in the Kentucky fields, until now.

"We've always gotten lots of applications from women for jobs as secretaries and typists," said a Beth-Elkhorn official.

But Diana Baldwin, 25, and

Anita Cherry, 38, thought they might do something besides type. They were hired as underground miners three weeks ago in compliance with the Equal Opportunity Employment Act.

Both Anita and Diana support families, and they wanted better-paying jobs.

"We heard that the civil-rights thing had opened up jobs to women, so they'd have to hire us if we applied," Anita said.

Red-haired Anita worked as a licensed practical nurse for 17 years, and Diana, a blonde, worked as a waitress and then receptionist at a medical clinic.

More Money

"We make more money in two weeks here than we did all month at the hospital," Diana said. Both are small-boned, pretty women. Neither weighs more than 120 pounds.

"We're women. We're not trying to be men," Anita said. "My dad said they'd try to get rid of us, and we expected rudeness and bad language, but it hasn't happened. It's teamwork down here."

They are classed as general inside labor under the United Mine Workers' union contract, and they make \$42.75 for a day's work.

They do everything men in the same classification do: shovel coal, operate coal-dust control devices and learn to operate mining machines.

"I was the first woman to operate a shuttle car with coal," Diana said. "There was one man who stood at one end and one who stood at the other, and he says, 'Do you know you're making history?' That thrilled me to death. And they were so pleased for us."

Neither feels the work is too hard, but it did take some getting used to.

"It's a solid week we moaned and groaned," Anita said. "The guys kept telling us to sit down, take it easy. They'd say give yourself time. Let those muscles get used to the work."

They had to get used to wearing heavy steel safety boots, hard hats with coal lamps, coveralls and safety glasses. And they had to learn such things as the proper way to shovel coal.

"We were doing it wrong the first day, so they showed us," Diana said. "They told us to use our knees to push the shovel in. Now our knees are black and blue."

It is dark and cold in the mine, and the shaft generally is not as tall as the girls. But both seem to love their work.

"I like it much better than what I was doing before," said Diana.

"You don't notice the dark," said Anita. "Your back hurts, but you get used to it."

GM Is Recalling 780,000 Vehicles

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP).—General Motors is recalling more than 780,000 of its 1974 model cars and trucks because a defect in the front suspension systems could cause a steering pull to one side.

GM said the recall is its largest such campaign in two years. In December, 1971, GM called back 6.9 million vehicles for possibly defective engine mounts.

The latest defect was made public Tuesday by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, but GM denied his charges that it had delayed unnecessarily in reporting the safety-related defect.

Earlier Compromise Stymied

Senate Drafts a Stopgap Bill On Energy in Bid to Adjourn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Senate leaders today moved to draft a new compromise stopgap energy bill so that Congress could end a marathon session and adjourn for Christmas.

The battle threatened to delay adjournment until tomorrow or later.

The behind-the-scenes drive began when it became evident that senators of both parties from oil-producing states, backed by a White House veto threat, planned to block the energy bill that Congress has been wrestling with for a month.

The Senate compromise being put together would reportedly enable President Nixon to take further steps to meet fuel shortages during the scheduled month-long recess.

It would delay until after Congress reconvenes Jan. 21 a resolution of complex issues posed by the energy bill, including a provision to curb any windfall profits developing from the crisis.

Democratic managers expressed hope that they could pass the measure late today.

Word was passed that the White House was unilaterally opposed to a number of provisions in the old bill, most of them added in the House.

Sen. James Abourezk, D., S.D., criticizing deletion of a ban on U.S. oil shipments to Southeast Asia, sought to send the measure back to conference so that such a ban could be included. That move was blocked, 38 to 32. A similar provision is in the \$73.7-billion defense appropriations bill, which cleared both houses yesterday.

Senate-House conferees had attempted a compromise on excess profits earlier today.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R., Ark., left the conference, calling the bill "absolutely impracticable, unworkable," and vowing he would do everything he could to kill the measure.

The compromise recommended

this morning would give the President immediate power to set petroleum prices to avoid windfall prices, but would delay for one year the consumer's right to seek refunds for excess prices charged during the energy crisis.

If the bill passes and is signed by the President, voluntary energy conservation measures such as a proposal to limit gasoline sales to 10 gallons a customer and gas consumption to 10 gallons a week could be made mandatory.

Energy chief William E. Simon said yesterday that the administration will make the 10-gallon limit on sales mandatory once Congress provides authorization.

He also said that a decision will be made by New Year's Day on whether or not to ration gasoline.

U.K., E. Berlin Name First Ambassadors

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British and East German governments yesterday announced their first exchange of ambassadors.

The Foreign Office said Curtis Keeble, 51, who led a mission to Reykjavik for talks on ending the fishing dispute between Iceland and Britain, will be Britain's first ambassador to East Germany.

Karl-Helmuth Kern, now chargé d'affaires at East German offices in London, is to be his nation's first ambassador here, the Foreign Office said.

Sunken Ship Toll at 27

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The bodies of 27 crewmen from the sunken freighter Oriental Monarch have been picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard ship, Canadian search and rescue officials announced today.

A search is continuing for the 13 other crew members. The Liberian-registered vessel sank during a gale on Wednesday, 550 miles west of here.

Boyle Enters Plea Of Not Guilty in Yablonski Deaths

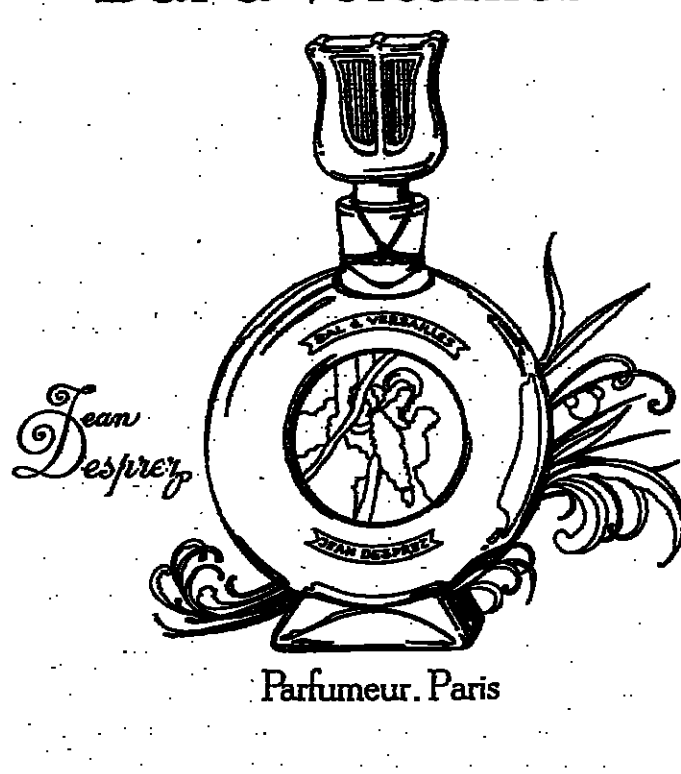
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Former United Mine Workers President W. A. (Tony) Boyle pleaded not guilty today to murder charges stemming from the 1969 Yablonski killings.

Boyle, 71, attempted suicide by taking an overdose of barbiturates in September, just before a court hearing connected with the case. Today, Boyle answered to the charges from a wheelchair before Washington County Judge Charles Sweet, speaking faintly.

"He pleads not guilty, your honor," Boyle's attorney said. Boyle, accused of murder in the slayings of UMW reformer Joseph A. (Jack) Yablonski, his wife and daughter, was represented by a public defender for the brief court session. His regular attorney was unable to make travel arrangements from Washington, D.C.

The arraignment took 10 minutes, before which Boyle was fingerprinted and photographed in a private detention room. Afterward, he was wheeled outside to a U.S. marshal's car to be taken to Pittsburgh and then flown to Missouri for detention.

Bal à Versailles.



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Conference on Peace

Israel and the Arab states have begun the task of negotiation, of finding a way together to terminate the hostility of a generation past. Not for a quarter of a century—the entire history of modern Israel's existence—have the belligerents of the Middle East entered upon a solemn and direct encounter such as is now about to open in Geneva.

Just six years ago the leaders of the Arab world, meeting in Khartoum, vowed "no peace with Israel, no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel." Many deaths and many disappointments later, that sterile experiment in illusion is formally at an end. The Arabs' military achievements in the October war, while hardly enough to stand as successes in themselves, at least staved off the humiliation which made negotiations so unpalatable to them after the 1967 war. In this postwar season, moreover, the Arabs feel confident in relative solidarity, and in the impact of economic power from the oil under their deserts.

Apprehensive at the approach of the long elusive moment of decision, the Israelis nevertheless can draw satisfaction at the imminent realization of an old diplomatic goal. As the Arabs were shouting their "three no's" of Khartoum, it was Prime Minister Golda Meir who addressed direct appeals to President Sadat of Egypt: "Let us meet as equals... Let us sit down together... Let us search for a way to break the deadlock." That, finally, is the course on which Arabs and Israelis are now embarked.

The Geneva conference will surely be marked by all the maneuvering and posturing that form the opening phase of any negotiating process. It will be dangerous and misleading to try keeping score too closely at every stage along the way; procedural and technical points will have symbolic, sometimes even substantive, value for both sides, but they will be meaningless except as they contribute to final success.

Underlying all the Geneva deliberations are—in the diplomats' shorthand—the two issues of "peace" and "territories." The former is Israel's primary interest, it is vague and abstract, and gesture and subtlety set the tone. The latter, the Arabs' determination to recover lands they lost in the 1967 war, is specific and concrete. The relation-

ship between the two is at the core of all the Middle East peacemaking efforts.

Israel is concerned, with some reason, that the Arabs and some outside powers view Geneva as a "withdrawal conference" instead of a "peace conference." It will be up to the United States, as Israel's only sponsor among the countries attending the conference, to ensure that peace and territories are discussed concurrently, not consecutively. Israeli withdrawal must be phased at every step with specific and parallel moves by the Arab side toward normal relations of peaceful coexistence.

This is implicit in the 1957 Security Council resolution, which all sides accept as the framework for an eventual settlement. "Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied (in 1967)" is one of the principles defined in that resolution; the other, and concurrent one, is "acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

All the diplomatic ingenuity of the rival delegations, as well as of the conference co-sponsors, the United States and Soviet Union, will have to be marshalled to design the stages of equivalence between these two issues.

For members of the international community, the essential principle at Geneva will be forbearance, to refrain from interjecting their own formulas upon a process which must be played out by the belligerents. The outside powers and the United Nations may be helpful in establishing the forum and soothing the tempers; it is not up to them to define the relationships which Israel and the Arabs will build between themselves. A settlement that is imposed has but a fraction of the value of a settlement that is entered mutually and freely.

"The starting points for peace are candor, flexibility and an open ear," said Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Allon some months ago. All the international efforts, the tensions and tragedies of the past months, will come to nothing unless the delegations of both Israel and the Arab states display those qualities at Geneva.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Assassination in Spain

The assassins' blast in Madrid that killed Premier Luis Carrero Blanco also exploded Generalissimo Franco's carefully drawn plans for peaceful transition and continuity of policy in Spain after his own death or retirement. Those plans always rested on a shaky foundation; and the shocking murder of Admiral Carrero, the real power in the government for much longer than the six months he served as its official head, is certain to intensify the infighting among various factions for leadership of the post-Franco era.

Vice-Premier Torcuato Fernandez-Miranda automatically heads the cabinet for a brief interval while General Franco decides on a new premier. But Fernandez-Miranda, head of Spain's only legal political organization, the National Movement, with links to the old fascist-type Falange, has an even narrower political base than Admiral Carrero. He has demonstrated much less flexibility, and is far from being a cabinet leader. He is an unlikely prospect to fill the void created by the assassination.

At minimum, General Franco must try to find someone capable of preserving some balance among such diverse forces as the monarchists, the old Falangists, the so-called technocrats attached to the Catholic lay order, Opus Dei, and the military.

The temptation will be strong in some quarters to blame the assassination on allies of the mine workers and the Catholic priest

who were about to go on trial for illegally trying to organize labor unions. It would be well to withhold judgment until some evidence is produced. Supporters of the defendants had threatened strikes and protests, but they have not previously resorted to violence and are aware that to do so would discredit what many Spaniards regard as a just cause.

With Spain in a painful transition period and its future political direction highly uncertain, the United States would be well advised to maintain correct but not overly close relations. It is unfortunate that during a visit to Madrid less than 24 hours before Admiral Carrero's murder, Secretary of State Kissinger reported "a substantial identity of views" with Spain on a wide range of matters, specifically including American bases there.

The bases are useful but not vital for American and Western security, and Spain publicly forbade their use for the U.S. air-lift to Israel in the recent conflict. There is some concern that the bases could involve this country in the defense of the Franco regime; the arrangement for them ought to have been submitted as a treaty for Senate approval.

Even more important for long-range relations between the two countries, the American bases are fiercely opposed by democratic forces in Spain who may have far greater influence in the post-Franco period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Quarrel at the EEC

It is a rather unedifying sight to see the members of the European community quarreling so openly with one another, and in particular the British government trying to act the part of a mini-General de Gaulle.

The crisis in Brussels, which has been billed as the worst in the community's history, is, of course, nothing of the sort. It is simply part of the usual end-of-year haggling that takes place to tie up outstanding issues. But it is, all the same, a very discouraging display of disunity at a time when the members of

the community need more than ever to work together.

It must be conceded that London is very much to blame for the way the regional policy debate has turned out. No doubt the Germans will raise the ante, and Britain will get the regional fund enlarged in due course. But at the risk of upsetting one of Britain's major partners, and at the cost of holding up the crucial work on energy policy, it may prove to be an expensive way to do it.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

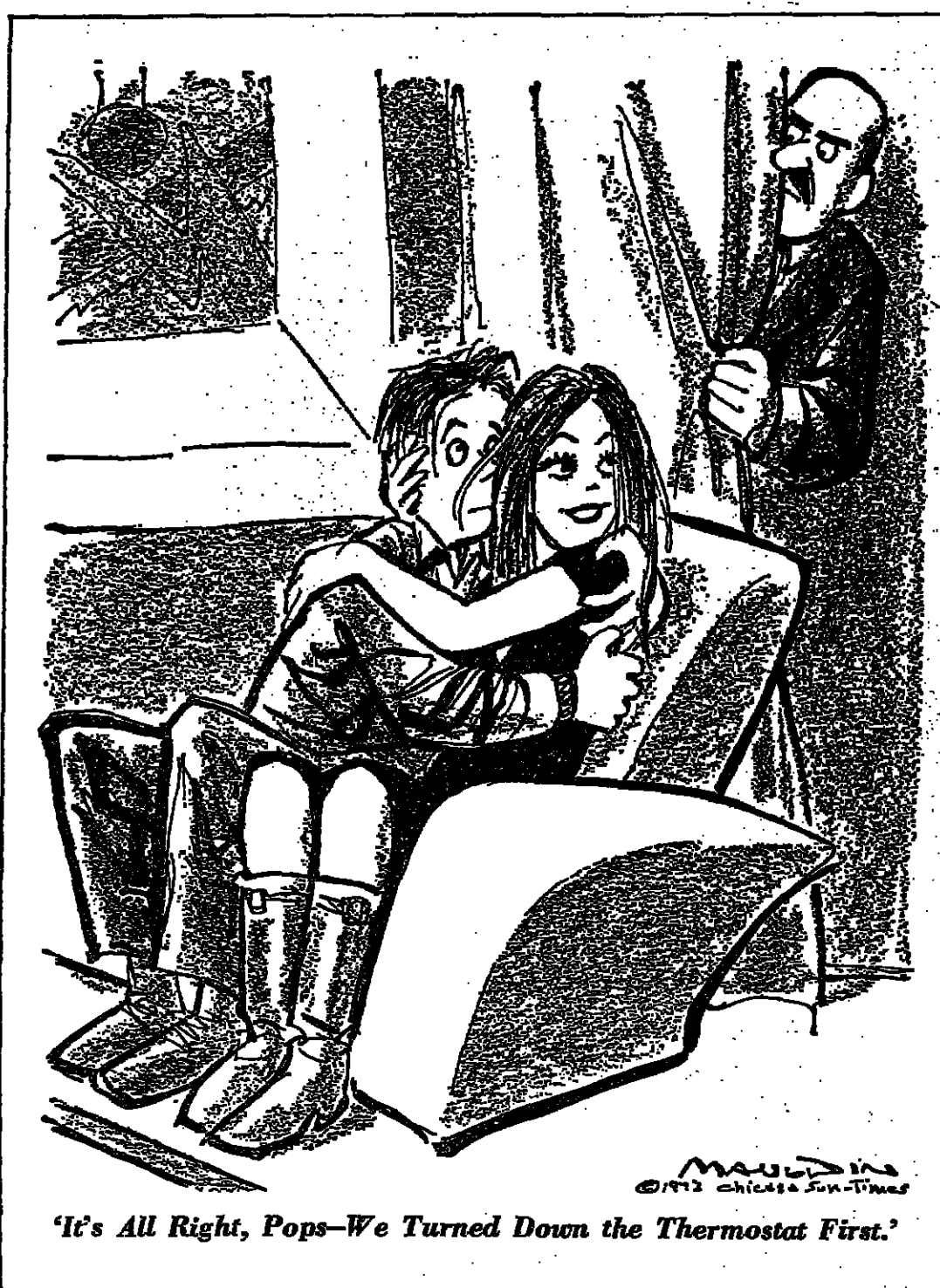
December 22, 1898

NEW YORK.—The health of the city is becoming worse. Deaths from the epidemic have now reached 139. Grip, pneumonia and bronchitis are on the increase. Throughout the Eastern States influenza has reached very alarming proportions. In the State of New Jersey, the Health Board has officially prohibited kissing as likely to spread the disease. Physicians are affected by the contagion and the hospital service is impaired thereby.

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1923

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Stanley Carson, of this city, has announced his intention of departing soon for Port Arthur to slay the wolves of Northern Ontario for government bounties. He has constructed for himself an anti-wolf equipment comprising a cowhide suit covered with spikes an inch long, a helmet, a wire mask and spiked gloves. Carson's plan is to let the wolves nibble at his armor while he clouts them with an axe.



A Test-Run for the Veep—Now

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Gerald Ford has conducted himself since his nomination and confirmation with dignity and admirable good sense, but he is not being given the sort of assignments that would prepare him for the presidency.

He is being carefully briefed. He is seeing the President more than Spiro Agnew did, and he is attending meetings of the National Security Council when they are held, which is not often, but mainly he is being used as a presidential ambassador to the Congress, a cheerleader for a dispirited Republican party and a public defender of Mr. Nixon.

These are natural roles for a popular and believable man, but they are limited and they serve the President better than they serve the nation. For in these uncertain times, when even the President cannot know whether he will retain his office through the next three years, the first task is to give him some on-the-job training in the executive branch of the government and get him trained in decision-making in case he has to take over.

There are plenty of places to be filled. For a while, former Governor John Connally of Texas was brought in to help with the crisis in the White House, but that experiment soon came to an end, and not because the crisis had ended.

Laird and Harlow

Then Mel Laird, and Bryce Harlow, two popular men on Capitol Hill, were added to the President's staff, but both are now on their way out, so the President is relying again mainly on General Al Haig, Ron Ziegler, and Henry Kissinger.

The cabinet is strong at the center, with Kissinger at State, George Shultz at Treasury, and James Schlesinger at Defense working well together, and getting more independence, but most of the cabinet is comparatively inexperienced if not invisible, and a whole new team is managing the energy crisis, or vice versa.

For some reason or other, presidents usually promise to give their vice-presidents large executive responsibilities and then either forget them or turn them into ministers of propaganda. This is what President Eisenhower did to Richard Nixon. President Kennedy did to Lyndon Johnson, Johnson did to Hubert Humphrey, and Nixon did to Agnew.

After his first term as Vice-President, Nixon bridled at this assignment, and wanted to be taken off the political circuit and given responsibility for seeing that all major decisions taken by the President were faithfully and expeditiously carried out by the executive branch.

His problem is more difficult now. Talented men are not so eager to leave their jobs, but aside their investments and join a lame duck administration that has lost the trust of so many people. Even before the latest shake-up, he was trying to get a smaller and smaller group of men, and shifting them from one cabinet post to another.

Eliot Richardson from HEW to Defense, to Justice within a few short months, Schlesinger from atomic energy to CIA to Defense, and Connally, Laird and Harlow for substitute service in the White House.

The energy crisis is only the latest evidence of what happens to a government that is unstable and preoccupied with politics and scandals. It had warring over a year ago that the oil shortage was coming. It was told by both the Soviets and the Saudis that the Middle East was coming if new and serious efforts were not made to get a negotiated settlement of the Middle East tangle, but it was caught up in

proper departments and agencies. He never agreed to the switch.

There are special reasons for finally putting this original Nixon idea to work now. The new Vice-President has spent most of his mature life on Capitol Hill as a party leader. He is an open, friendly and intelligent man, who is trusted because he trusts his colleagues and does his homework.

Experience

But he has little experience in foreign affairs or economic and financial affairs, which are increasingly dominating the relations between the nations, and partisan work and legislative work, in the small and chummy atmosphere of Capitol Hill, are not the same as managing vast staffs and presiding over the great departments and agencies of the executive.

In some ways the partisan work hampers a man in the leadership of a nation. For as Nixon himself discovered when he was Vice-President, the more he concentrated on being the spokesman of his party, the more he alienated the opposition, and divided the people he eventually had to try to lead as President.

In fact, it is one of the misfortunes of Nixon's career that Eisenhower did not give him the experience he wanted in the White House from 1958-60, for had he worked closely with the department heads these days, he might have acquired more experience and respect for the professional civil service and the cabinet, rather than relying on the closed and suspicious gang he finally brought into the White House.

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his own troubles and did not act in time.

The result is that it is going into the new year with a host of complicated and intractable problems, a crippled team and a doubting electorate, but Ford at least gives it the hope of continuity.

In fairness to him and the country he deserves more serious work than he's getting. He cannot help much by telling us Nixon is innocent, but by getting ready for any emergency, he might help a lot.

Mr. Nixon got us out of Vietnam without delivering Saigon to Hanoi. He balanced the superpowers so that the danger of attack on the United States, or of further Chinese or Soviet military expansion, is now remote, whereupon he could save Israel without sending a single soldier.

In the United States, President Kennedy's promises, escalated by President Johnson, had set up expectations that neither could meet. Riots followed—which President Nixon stopped. He has been successful. Why, then do they hate him so? Let me

GENEVA.—Since the 1967 Palestine conflict there has only been one major topic on which all Israelis agree: In-sistence that Jerusalem, including the Arab part known as the Old City and captured during the Six-Day War, must remain incorporated in the Jewish state.

On this point, everyone from the late David Ben-Gurion, who was ready to return Sinai to Egypt, to the maximalists eager to integrate all conquered Arab territory today, echoes the Book of Psalms: "If I forget thee O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." The Jerusalem referred to means for them the entire famous city regarded by three religions—Jews, Christians and Moslems—as a holy center.

Last year Premier Golda Meir indicated to me a willingness to negotiate new frontier adjustments with her Arab neighbors, but on one point she was adamant: The unity of Jerusalem, a city split from 1948 to 1967 by the Jordanian-Israeli frontier and then encircled by barbed wire.

"Israel has taken a definite position that Jerusalem will not be divided again and is a part of Israel and its capital," she said. "On the 29th of November, 1947, the United Nations decided on partition of Palestine and the internationalization of Jerusalem, of all of Jerusalem. The preamble of UN Resolution 242 puts down a very important point: The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force."

A Contrast

"Fine. Well, how was the Old City acquired by Abdullah Ising of Jordan in 1948? By serenading? It wasn't by force? And the entire Christian world was not disturbed a bit when for

We all know the answer; the question is will we permit this terror to continue or will we finally take action? ANTHONY VAN ZWAREN, Brussels.

The Nixon Haters

By Ernest van den Haag

NEW YORK.—Support Mr. Nixon were guilty of everything he is accused of. Money collected illegally from corporations that accepted favors in return. He encouraged assistants to find out who "leaked" government secrets, or to improve his electoral fortunes, by committing burglaries, tapping wires, preparing sly "enemy lists" or trying to get the IRS to audit the tax returns of "enemies." Suppose that Mr. Nixon tried afterwards to sweep these things under the rug. And that, contrary to promises, he fired a prosecutor who became too inconvenient and that some fought-over tapes disappeared. Finally, suppose he borrowed money to buy residences in California and Florida, made profits and found ways to reduce his tax liability, and to have excessive public funds spent for his residences.

Some of these accusations involve no wrongdoing; others seem trivial; many seem plausible; none have been proven. But suppose they were true. Should they determine our judgment of his presidency?

The Hiss Case

President Roosevelt deported more than 100,000 Americans from California and imprisoned them. They were not guilty of anything except arguing hysterically. Despite warnings by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Mr. Roosevelt left Alger Hiss and fellow travelers in important positions. Harry Truman, a product of the unsavory Kansas City political machine, tolerated corruption and called the accusations against Alger Hiss a "red herring." Thus he questioned us for McCarthy. Kennedy's election was stolen; Lyndon Johnson's dealings with Bobby Baker were notorious.

Does any of this determine our estimate of these presidencies? F.D.R. will be praised or despised for his foreign and domestic policies. Truman will be remembered for his stand on Korea and the Marshall Plan. Kennedy is a martyr. President Johnson will be judged by his populist legislation and his military ventures.

Mr. Nixon got us out of Vietnam without delivering Saigon to Hanoi. He balanced the superpowers so that the danger of attack on the United States, or of further Chinese or Soviet military expansion, is now remote, whereupon he could save Israel without sending a single soldier.

In the United States, President Kennedy's promises, escalated by President Johnson, had set up expectations that neither could meet. Riots followed—which President Nixon stopped. He has been successful. Why, then do they hate him so? Let me

speculate on the motives of Nixon haters—as they speak on his.

Some sources of Nixon hate are obvious. They revolved long for Senator Goldwater picked as a madman about to start an ethnic holocaust rob the people of Social Security into the bargain. The con-

has been run by liberals. The establishment was threatened the first time in a general election when Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Nixon became candidates. Liberals still dominate the courts, the universities, the federal bureaucracy and the media. I was unable to prevent Nixon's foreign successes, but was unable to weaken domestic grip. The establishment did not allow him to stop many poverty programs that not the poor but their bet-

We are still paying for Kennedy's promises and John F. Kennedy's escalation with high crime, welfare and inflation rates.

When liberals put up Sen. Governor Henry Wallace as a threat, Mr. Nixon won overwhelmingly enough to become a threat. The inflation of wages was the response. The sly and sordid, but lecherous and ambitious, Watergate has been exploited to attempt politically emasculate the President, who is then accused of a embezzlement and pressured to resign. He has disappointed the New York Times since—and he—became President.

But much of the hate for Nixon is personal and selfish. The American left has more belief in Alger Hiss's than the French right could Captain Dreyfus's innocence. Mr. Hiss is guilty, the lib-

who promoted him and his a not Mameless. Whitaker Chambers indicted "his life" Mr. Nixon his care to a away Mr. Hiss and friends. They a get much help. Everybody Harvard testified for Alger and now wants to prosecute old Richard. Watergate is used to redeem Mr. Hiss and McGovern, and the liberal's sorcery of both.

But what does Watergate prove? That Mr. Nixon is a defective? Not Nixon is a defective because of his many defects, mistakes, or misjudgments, is hated, hated profoundly, feared, for what he has accomplished, for his virtues, is a lot to hate.

Ernest van den Haag, an analyst, is lecturer in social psychology at the New School for Social Research. His article for The New Times.

Jerusalem the Golden

By C. L. Sulzberger

19 years no Jew was allowed to come into the Old City; our synagogues were destroyed. We were not allowed to go to the Wailing Wall, and nobody said anything.

"Now Jerusalem is united. There are 70,000 Arabs in East Jerusalem, the Old City. Nobody was driven out. Every religious place, Christian or Moslem, is intact and we have no desire to destroy it. We are the administrators of the holy places, either Christian or Moslem, and are prepared to have any of these religious take care of their own places. Now people say this is a city of three big religions. What happened between 1948 and 1967? There were not three religions, but in the Old City there were only two religions and the third one (Jewish) was excluded. And everybody slept well."

Since 1967, much of the world tacitly accepted that Israel held and would continue to hold all Jerusalem, because possession was nine points of the law. But since then an enormous change has occurred: The emergence of Saudi Arabia's King Faisal as a diplomatic leader among Israel's enemies, thanks to his immense oil reservoir and partial embargo of the industrialized West.

For Faisal, holiest of the Islamic leaders whose own capital is Mecca, Jerusalem is the paramount issue. What many Israelis do not yet realize is that this has suddenly become the most difficult problem facing them.

Three successive Saudi monarchs have firmly insisted that Jerusalem's Moslem shrines shall be physically administered by the Arabs.

There is only one conceivable basis for compromise: Not returning Jerusalem to the cruel status of Berlin, ideological partition, but creating within Israel's present capital a Moslem "Vatican

City" similar to that which Rome under the Pope's rule. By such an approach, I could be formalized by delimiting an area including the sacred shrines and also by giving a token force of Moslems (perhaps from non-Arab Turkey or Indonesia) similar to the Vatican's Swiss Guard. It might be possible to settle the least minimal claims of all sides.

After all, although a host of soldiers could physically occupy Vatican City any time as desired, it managed to remain independent status throughout World War II and to escape the enemies of Nazism and Russia who escaped to papal territory. Is there no possibility of creating a similar, defensible, tiny enclave in Old Jerusalem under some kind of grand "vassal" or even a new caliph?

This formula poses problems even potential claim Christian holy places. For Christianity has managed to reconcile itself to foreign over its own shrines ever since the last Crusades. Maybe spirit of realistic tolerance someday prove catching. In the interim, the Jewish Arabs must find a means of ending their bloody way of life. The 1967-68 war for compromise over Jerusalem pick the travel schedule as a report on the war.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters. Readers, please write to the better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space, and are not returned. Anonymous letters will not be published. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the complete address.

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الكتاب العربي

American Airlines, Pan Am Agree on Major Route Swap

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—American Airlines and Pan American World Airways announced agreement yesterday on the most-reaching exchange of routes proposed.

The agreement, which is subject to government approval, calls for a swap of major transatlantic Caribbean services. It would provide a modest dividend by cutting the fuel shortage through reduction of competition over the Pacific.

Pan American would take over American's routes to Hawaii and Australia from New York, Washington, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, and return, American would take over Pan American's routes to three island resort areas: Bermuda, Barbados and Santo Domingo.

The agreement requires approval of both the Civil Aeronautics Board and, because it involves international operations, President Nixon. Preliminary opinion among both government and industry observers was that the route swap stands a good chance of obtaining approval.

The Pacific routes were awarded American in 1970. The award was the culmination of long CAB and White House proceedings that overlapped two administrations and were marked by a reversal of decisions on which airlines got which routes, and by harsh domestic political accusations.

Australia, bowing to terms of the existing bilateral treaty with the United States, agreed only reluctantly to allow a second U.S. airline to fly there. But now its airline, Qantas, has—on economic reasons—abandoned its service across the country on a through route to London. And Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's Labor government has made it plain that it wants a reversion to Australian service by one U.S. airline in a renegotiated treaty.

This diplomatic situation is one reason for the widespread view that the American-Pan American route exchange will win approval in Washington.

Another support for this view was a statement made by the CAB's chairman, Robert D. Timm, soon after he took office early this year. He put forward the idea of route exchanges as one way for industry to reduce losses caused by excessive competition on particular routes.

Getting a Kick Out of Karate Can Be Costly

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 21 (AP)—When Thomas Rebbie, 34, was kicked out of his mouth during a karate demonstration at his school, he says he more than he bargained for.

His attorney filed suit in Montgomery County Court yesterday charging that not only was the cigarette knocked out, but so was Thomas.

The suit also charges that on Thomas, a student at a national school in nearby Norristown, Rebbie, who had one tooth missing, three others were loosened and his jaw was broken.

Thomas and his mother are suing \$30,000 in damages for medical bills resulting from the incident two years ago.

Objectors Law Used in Spain

BARCELONA, Dec. 21 (UPI)—A law easing the situation of conscientious objectors came into effect yesterday in Spain.

The law, approved by the Cortes and published in the official state bulletin yesterday, stipulates that conscientious objectors can be punished only for refusing induction into armed forces.

Under previous legislation, objectors were tried if they still refused induction in the armed forces after serving their sentence.

Objectors served three or consecutive sentences of two years.

More than 100 persons—mostly Jesuits and other religious—were serving sentences as conscientious objectors.

Rumors Spark Nigeria Murders

LAGOS, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Six people have been killed in Nigeria in a wave of attacks on suspected members of a secret society said to be capable of transmuting people into snakes.

The attacks began at a ceremony in Kaduna yesterday and government said four persons were killed at the ceremony.

The "unfounded rumors" that could make people impotent, a federal government spokesman said, had led police and army units to "on sight anybody taking the risk of his own hands."

Hunt Reportedly Only Got Goldwater's Press Releases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Senate committee staff member E. Howard Hunt Jr. is alleged "surveillance" of Sen. Barry Goldwater, Jr., during the 1964 presidential campaign consisted of a secretary pick up press releases, travel schedules, other materials at Republican headquarters, according to accounts of Hunt's testimony to the Senate Watergate committee.

Though Hunt's activities were described to The Washington Post as being a "surveillance" of Sen. Goldwater on or from then President Lyndon Johnson, the source of that information declined initially to give details.

The same source acknowledged when questioned again, Hunt had described a pickup mission from Goldwater headquarters to the Watergate complex staff and had provided details.

The source also denied saying Mr. Johnson had initiated the operation.

In the operation, the source testified to the committee that the speeches and press releases were delivered to Chester Cooper, a Johnson aide who worked on foreign-policy matters. Cooper last night denied knowledge of a CIA "surveillance" on Sen. Goldwater during the time when the senator was republican nominee for president.

Hunt was questioned primarily by the Senate committee's Republican minority staff, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., has expressed a continuing interest in the possible role of the CIA in the Watergate affair.

Sen. Baker said last night: "I have no present plans to pursue this line of inquiry." According to a source close to Hunt, the main topic of discussion between the minority staff and Hunt has been CIA domestic operations.

Elizabeth McIntosh, a former CIA employee who worked with Hunt in a downtown Washington office in 1964, said yesterday that she understood that Goldwater speeches were not delivered to the White House but were delivered to CIA headquarters in Langley, Va.

Keep in Touch

"It was just to keep in touch with what was going on," Mrs. McIntosh said. "If it had anything to do with the White House, I'm sure he [Hunt] would have told us. He would have bragged about it."

She said that Hunt was part of a CIA cover office, the composition of 10 or 12 employees who maintained contact with publishers who were assisting the CIA. Hunt told the committee staff that he worked for a CIA branch called the Domestic Operations Division which was set up in the early 1960s.

Sen. Goldwater has said that he knew of Hunt's testimony, although not in detail. The senator said that he had no indication that the "surveillance" discussed by Hunt involved bugging, or any investigation into his private, financial or domestic affairs.



IN THE HEAT OF THE MOMENT—Jimmy Adair, an oil well fire fighter, using a bulldozer to clear away some of the twisted metal above a blazing well in Glenrock, Wyoming, yesterday. The 16-day-old fire burns almost 250 barrels of oil a day.

Obituaries

Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, 84; Led Italians Against Nazis

PALLANZA, Italy, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, 84, who commanded Italy's resistance fighters against the Nazis and Fascists in the closing months of World War II, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home on the shore of Lake Maggiore.

The American Association for the United Nations.

In World War II Mr. Ehrman served as a commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Rev. René d'Ouince

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The Rev. René d'Ouince, 77, a World War II Resistance fighter and friend of theologian Teilhard de Chardin, died today after a long illness, Catholic Church officials said.

Father d'Ouince, a Jesuit, was arrested by Nazi occupation officials at the beginning of the war and imprisoned until 1941. Thereafter he was active in the Resistance.

Joseph Rosentover

PASSAIC, N.J., Dec. 21 (AP)—Joseph Rosentover, 70, who formed the original American Football League and later organized the Atlantic Coast League, died Wednesday.

Frederick L. Ehrman

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Frederick L. Ehrman, 87, former board chairman of the investment banking house of Lehman Brothers Inc., died suddenly in his sleep at his home here yesterday, it was announced.

Mr. Ehrman joined Lehman Brothers more than 45 years ago. Following the death of Robert Lehman in August, 1969, he became chairman of the executive committee of Lehman Brothers on its incorporation. He was elected chairman of the board of Lehman Brothers Inc. and remained head of both the corporation and the partnership until his retirement in September, 1973.

He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York University Medical Center, a director of the American Cancer Society and a director of

Peron Announces 3-Year Program To Increase GNP

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—President Juan Peron today announced a three-year economic plan for Argentina, which he claimed would boost the gross national product by an unprecedented 7.8 percent annually.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast President Peron said the plan included investment of \$10 billion in public works and housing projects and expanding exports to \$5.8 billion by 1977 from a current level of about \$2 billion.

The GNP growth is now about 4 percent a year.

The plan, which Mr. Peron said was aimed at bringing about an "economic takeoff" for Argentina, included the construction of three hydroelectric projects at a cost of \$250 million.

Consumption of electric power during the next three years will increase at a rate of 8.8 percent per year compared to 5 percent during the 1960s, he said.

Fishing Curbs Pact For Faroes Signed

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Britain today announced the signing with Denmark and several other European countries of an agreement restricting fishing around the Faroe Islands.

Denmark signed on behalf of the Faroe Islands. The other parties are Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, Norway and Poland.

The Faroe islanders were seeking preferential rights outside their 12-mile limit because of their economic dependence on fishing and to conserve fish stock around the Faroes. The islands are a self-governing community within the kingdom of Denmark.

Calley Term Upheld by Top Military Court

Appeal Is Planned In Civilian Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The highest U.S. military appeals court yesterday upheld the murder conviction of Army Lt. William L. Calley and his 30-year prison sentence for the My Lai massacre.

The U.S. Court of Military Appeals divided 2 to 1. Chief Judge William H. Darden said he favored a rehearing for Calley on grounds that the trial judge did not properly instruct the court-martial on the defense's contention that Calley had been obeying superiors' orders.

Calley has been confined to his quarters at Fort Benning, Ga., since his 1971 conviction on charges of premeditated murder of "not less than 22 Vietnamese" and of assault with intent to murder a Vietnamese child at the My Lai hamlet in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968.

Sentence Reduced

Originally he was sentenced to life in prison, but the sentence was reduced to 30 years by the commander of the U.S. 3d Army on August 1971.

President Nixon has said he will review the case, after the legal process is complete, in his role as commander in chief.

The court clerk said the three judges—Robert E. Quinn and Robert M. Duncan as well as Chief Judge Darden—all agreed on a rehearing for Calley on grounds that the trial judge did not properly instruct the court-martial on the defense's contention that Calley had been obeying superiors' orders.

Latin American Talks

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has confirmed that he will attend a Latin American foreign ministers' conference in Mexico City Feb. 21-23, the Mexican Foreign Ministry announced.

U.S. Congressman Faces Charges After a Scuffle With Airport Police

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Rep. William Alexander, D-Ark., was arrested at National Airport yesterday on charges of assault after what he described as a run-in with an officer directing traffic.

Rep. Alexander said he nudged a Federal Aviation Administration officer with his car to attract his attention, and the officer pulled him out of the car, frisked him, twice threw him down and briefly pinned him to the wet pavement by pressing his foot against the congressman's neck.

Rep. Alexander, 38, said the officer was leaning against the congressman's stopped station wagon when he turned his wheel and released the foot brake in a deliberate effort to nudge the officer.

"I saw the skycap taking my baggage across the street to my left and I tried to point it out to the officer to show that I needed to go that way," Rep. Alexander said. "Apparently I wasn't communicating so I turned my wheel and just nudged him."

"He came around the car yelling at me, opened the car door, turned off the ignition and grabbed me by the lapel. Then he pulled me out and pushed me up against the car, twisting my arm up behind my back while he frisked me."

"I said to him, 'Look officer, I'm a member of Congress. Let's talk about this thing.'"

"When I said that he threw me to the ground, twisted my right arm and put his foot on my neck, pressing my face to the wet pavement."

He said the officer let him up when another officer came over.

"I pulled out my identification for the officer that came up and asked him to call for help," he said.

"Then the first officer threw me down again and tried to handcuff me. I told him that that wasn't necessary and I wouldn't let him do it."

Rep. Alexander said he was directed to appear before a U.S. magistrate Feb. 6 on the charges of assault.

Souvanha Says That Coalition Could Be Formed in January

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Premier Souvanha Phouma said yesterday that the latest contact between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam could lead to the imminent formation of a coalition government in Laos by the Royal Lao government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao.

Prince Souvanha, the neutralist leader who would be the premier in the coalition government, said in an interview that the new government could be formed as early as next month. The Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao signed a cease-fire agreement in February and have been negotiating the creation of the new government since September.

The prince supported that the Pathet Lao were waiting for the results of the Kissinger-Tho meeting yesterday before taking the final steps necessary for the formation of the new government here.

The prince was careful to make no firm predictions about the timing of events in Laos. But his remarks indicated that he sought to give the impression of confidence in a peaceful solution to Laos problems.

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MARKET

The Money Pinch and Art

Souren Melikian
Dec. 21 (H.T.)—In
is dealing circles the
are frankly worried
the art market as the
situation worsens
becomes tighter.
there has been no per-
slump in prices for such
as classical paintings,
old silver. But at
the glamorous sales where
objects have been included
a mass of less attractive
prices have been low in the
days.
significant in this respect was
the sale Tuesday at Hotel
of Greek, Roman, Egypt-
ian, Western Asiatic antiq-
Chinese porcelain and
and sculpture. The auc-
was Claude Boissard,
lived in three experts to
him: Jean-Lou Despres
an art, Jean-Claude Mo-
nard (Chinese and Indian
Joaquim Schumann (a
to the expert ranks
specializes in Chinese work).
by experts suggests that
and thought the sale im-
portant or not, it was chal-
lenged, to put it mildly, by
enthusiasm. The room
empty and the propor-
private buyers was higher
than even for the holiday
Dealers are holding back.

Minor Lots
presence of Christmas
did not help raise prices
depressing, but minor lots,
bronze mortar, probably
Asianic, sold with an even
about 3 centimeters
cylindrical vase of fritted
clay for 208 francs. Then
miniature bronze theatri-
cal of the Roman period,
of which that appeals not
collectors but to a wide
range of the public. At
the sale about 30 percent
levels.
working was the fate of
dancing Eros (4.5
ers high) with a pleasing
The cast was very
248 francs, it was dirt
about a third below the
in exclusive Left Bank

shops. Equally inexpensive was
an extremely fine bronze leg, well
cast and with a nice patina of
a mellow, light-green hue. This
sort of votive object, which all
Romans would send to shrines
hoping for a cure, is not com-
mon. The price was 696 francs.
Cheapest of all, comparatively
speaking, was a very good Iberian
statue from the latter part of
the second millennium BC which
went for 1,382 francs. The statue
(25 centimeters high) was genu-
ine, with a reasonably good pa-
tina. Under other circumstances,
it might have fetched four times
what it made at Drouot.

Given the unfavorable context,
the less popular categories fare
badly, as might be expected. For
example, a couple of excellent
bronze fibulae from Central Eu-
rope, with their original gilding,
were auctioned for 464 francs.
Both were datable to the 5th to
6th century AD. Lustran
bronze—fibers were a few ex-
cellent pieces—took a plunge. A
rare, second millennium BC ax,
identified as "Roman," sold for
280 francs.

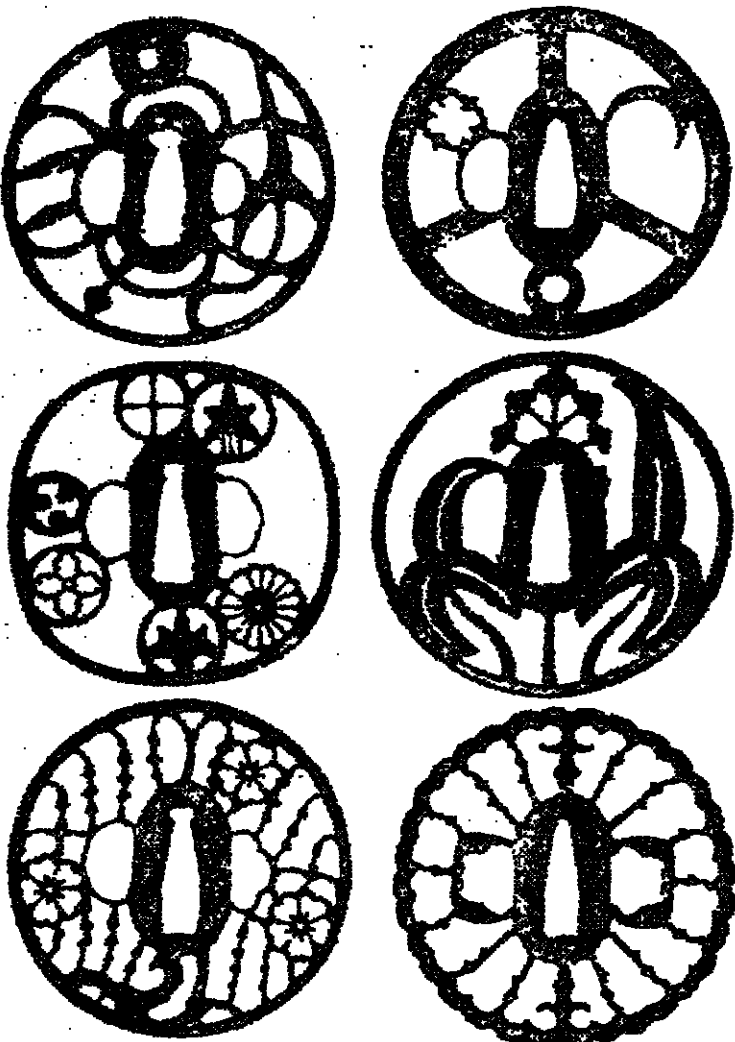
Far more disturbing were some
of the low prices for Egyptian
objects d'art, a blue-chip category
for the past three years. A
wasabi or funerary carving (12
centimeters long) with turquoise-
glazed frit made only 78 francs.
For an object of the Saite period
about 7th to 8th century BC,
with a hieroglyphic inscription,
the price was very low. My own
choice would have been a small
bronze statue (7 centimeters
high) said to represent the god
Ptah. Finely cast, with a perfect
red patina, it was worth far more
than 1,550 francs.

London Sales

The situation is just as dis-
turbance in London. Results of
two recent auctions were disap-
pointing. First came the sale of
the Henri Vever collection of
Japanese art at Sotheby's on Dec.
11. Formed during the first part
of this century, this is one of
the most famous collections of
Japanese objects d'art—and prob-
ably the best—in the Western
world. The sword guards (tsuba)
and various sword fittings that
were auctioned were of the high-

Some of the
tsubas
(sword guards)
from the Vever
collection, sold
recently in
London.

est quality. But prices were low.
A rare, early Edo period tsuba
(13 centimeters in diameter)
made 140. Another early Edo
piece (8.1 centimeters in di-
ameter) and a masterpiece of ab-
stract stylization went for 145.
Nearly all the Edo tsubas sold
well below the June-July levels.
Another slightly disappointing
sale was at Sotheby's Belgraveia
—Sotheby's most successful ven-
ture and possibly London's most
dynamic auction room. Some
prices were well below the high-
pre-sale estimates. In several
cases, the works were Japanese
made during the latter half of
the 19th century—the sort of
object that had been skyrocket-
ing in price during the past two
years.
For example, a Japanese fish-



boat superbly decorated with a
carp and swirling water (35
centimeters in diameter) went
for only £180, just £10 over the
low estimate but far below the
£300 estimated high. A pair of
Japanese bronze vases (54.5
centimeters high), decorated with
applied gold, silver and copper
ornaments, fetched a mere £310
—the estimates were £500-£700.
According to Marcus Linell,
who runs Sotheby's Belgraveia,
the discrepancies were chiefly
due to "our tendency to antici-
pate a continuous rise" in prices.
He thinks prices are just "level-
ing off, not going down."
But Linell points out that
Japanese participation in auc-
tions has fallen off by about 50
percent since last October. The
Japanese disaffection is likely to

grow if Japan's economic prob-
lems continue to worsen.
Linell went on to say that
while good objects are just
"stabilizing," "poorer quality"
pieces are finding the going
sticker. The real test will come
late in January when auctions of
a good standard resume in Lon-
don.

Christie's has announced a
£16,531,367 turnover for the fall
season (through Dec. 20), as
compared with the £10,898,475
figure last year. This increase
is primarily due to a rise in the
number of sales—150 in London
and 26 overseas compared with
115 at home and 12 abroad last
year. A comparable increase was
recorded by Sotheby's whose
worldwide turnover as of Dec. 14
had risen to £38,275,000 as against
£24,745,000 for the corresponding
period last year.

ONDOY: Christmas 'Cheer' Invades Theaters

John Walker
Dec. 21 (H.T.)—
Christmas came but once a
year, but the good goes, but there
is such a thing as a last one,
which is why the theaters are
going mad during summer.
It is not so much the
itself as its side ef-
fects that the theater's
into enforced jollity and
mirth, into regimented
and enjoyment, with ac-
trolling and nudging au-
thor half-hearted single
into any drunk.
Inept moments of this
been added to "Treasure
of the Mermaid" although
for all that, is still en-
joyable, and boisterous.
It better acting than is
and in most Christmas

the cast seem to have difficulty
singing them.
Some of the performances are
no more than adequate, although
Ian Uge is excellent in several
roles, particularly as an endear-
ing baby dragon, and Timothy
Davies makes an exuberantly
wicked highwayman for the kids
to hiss.

An adult equivalent of this in-
spired but undemanding entertain-
ment is to be found at the Prince
of Wales where Danny La Rue
has court in "The Danny La
Rue Show." It is difficult to pin
down the appeal of Mr. La Rue
(a statement from which he
would extract several leering in-
nuendoes). A hefty female im-
personator, he does not demonstrate
superior talents, he is not as
pretty as Jenny Layland, nor
does he dance as well as David
Eden, or sing as well as Jimmy
Hunt; nor are his jokes any fun-
nier than Mike Goddard's, and
his impersonations are a lot
worse.

But there is no denying he is
the star. A great many of the
routines are merely build-ups to
his entrance, dressed in ever
more glittering and extravagant
gowns. The singers sing his
praises, the dancers line up in
two rows, their arms raised to
the back of the stage and he
ambles on, a pleasant but in no
way outstanding performer. His
jokes, of course, are far dirtier
than most, and no doubt his ad-
mirers would be horrified if they
were told by a red-nosed com-
edian.

A great deal of money has
been spent on costumes and sets,
enough to make an audience feel
that it is getting its money's
worth, although the jokes and the
comedy routines are stale. I have
no doubt that Mr. La Rue will
continue to exercise his fascina-

tion over large and enthusiastic
audiences.

At the Roundhouse is an alter-
native Christmas show to La Rue
—"Feast of Pools," directed by
Jim Hiley and utilizing the con-
siderable talents of fringe thea-
ter groups and performers. I
wish it also showed the same
professionalism. The performance
is crippled by the loudest sound
I have ever heard in a theater
—or out of it, come to that. The
actors were rendered inaudible
whenever they used a microphone
and also defeated by a loud hum
from the many loudspeakers.

The show itself is amiable,
raw-edged and bawdy, set within
the framework of a medieval
party on the eve of a crusade to
the Holy Land. It is possible to
drink and eat overpriced food
during the performance and con-
sumption of the former is essen-
tial to enjoyment. The audience
also gets the chance to dance to
the healthy rock sounds of the
Balloon and Banana Band. In be-
tween, there is casual entertain-
ment.

The performers manage to
maintain control of the mood of
the evening, and it can change
from fun to something more
meaningful very quickly. A strip-
tease which begins raucously and
climaxes with a totally naked
girl dancing on the tables is sud-
denly transformed into a scene
of uneasy violence.

At the Apollo Theatre, the ex-
perienced farcure Ray Cooney
tries his hand at a domestic
comedy "Why No? Stay for Break-
fast?" which he wrote in collab-
oration with Gene Stone and
also directs. Mr. Cooney's great
talent in France was in his con-
struction of complex plots—he
was a mathematician of genius.
Here, the actual development is
totally predictable from the mo-
ment a nine-months pregnant
girl (Katy Manning) bursts un-
expectedly into the flat of a
fussy, domesticated civil servant
(Derek Nimmo).

The authors practice the usual
evade of reality in the comedy
and are also prepared to sacrifice
psychological truths for the sake
of laughs. Miss Manning's loud-
mouthed performance is unat-
tractive, but Mr. Nimmo is sym-
pathetic and amusing, although,
on the second night, he was al-
ready repeating any mannerism
that brought a laugh and broad-
ening his performance in the
hopes of keeping the audience
amused.

At the Picturedly, Dolores Gray
has taken over the lead role in
"Gypsy." On the first night, she
was handicapped by a throat in-
fection that prevented her sing-
ing at full power, but it was ob-
vious that she will give a good
musical comedy performance in
a good musical comedy.

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ART IN ITALY A Bit of Recognition for Licini

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Dec. 21 (H.T.)—Oswaldo Licini is not
well known abroad nor is he officially ap-
preciated in Italy although he has long had an
underground influence on other painters—espe-
cially the late Gastone Novelli.

At last, in a recent retrospective at the Nuova
Pesa gallery, his work has been presented to the
public with examples from all phases of his devel-
opment. There were early figure pieces and land-
scapes, later geometric abstractions and the last,
profound visions with a linear magic traversing
each picture and sustaining it.

Licini, born in 1894, grew up in a middle-class,
provincial family and was sent to study at the
art academy in Bologna. There he met Morandi
and other young avant-garde painters and attend-
ed the futurist meetings in 1913 in Modena. He
exhibited with the futurists in the basement rooms
of a hotel in Bologna in 1914.

After serving—and being severely wounded in
a leg—in World War I, Licini went to live in
Paris, where his family had established itself in
the meantime (his father as a commercial artist;
his mother as director of a fashion house and
his sister as a ballerina at the Paris Opéra).

He met Picasso, Cocteau, Kissing and Soutine,
among others, at the Rotonde cafe, became good
friends with his compatriot Modigliani and took
part in discussions, public events, publications and
exhibitions with all of them.

He worked in Paris and on the Côte d'Azur
until 1926, never too much of a revolutionary, but
rather an intuitist. That he admired Matisse more
than most was seen clearly at the retrospective in
one of the landscapes of that time, though his
line, then and ever after, had a different, sharper,
calligraphic, more invulnerable quality than that
of the older master. And later one might even
detect certain parallels to the early Miró.

After marrying a Swedish painter, he went back
to his home town, Monte Vidon Corrado, retiring
there except for occasional forays to Paris and
Scandinavia.

When he committed himself to what he
thought was abstraction in 1930, he is said to
have destroyed or put away most of his previous
work.

The compositions of this new period, clusters
of planes or other rectangular elements, are finely
attuned and balanced and look as if they veiled
personal moods about to burst forth. This impres-
sion of secrecy might have had something to do
with the times. Oddly enough, abstraction was
encouraged by the Fascists, probably as a sign of
modernity and progress, and many of its political
opponents, embracing abstraction, might have done
so unconsciously, going underground in their
artistic expression as well as in their daily be-
havior.

Licini's 1935 visits with Kandinsky, Maguelli,
Herbin and Kupka at their Paris studios and the
1938 conferences in Rome of the futurists further
confirmed his artistic stand, and there are several
calmly composed works of that time.

After the liberation the virtual recluse, long
known as an opponent of the Fascist regime, was
elected as Communist mayor of his home town.
This honorary job took little from his painting
activity; on the contrary the period following was
the most rewarding. He had often been hesitant
and sometimes changed directions. He now came
into his own.

In 1948 he took part in the Biennale in Venice,
and in 1958 he was awarded the Grand Inter-
national Prize for painting there. He died in the
same year in Monte Vidon Corrado.

Last Pictures

Hearthbreakingly absurd and serene, Licini's last
pictures are enormous despite their tiny scale. They
are moving. The diamond-sharp dreamscapes of
the last decade are fragile in burning contrasts
of color. Against sun or lemon yellow, deep-sea
blues or anemone reds, apparitions flutter in pairs:
somnambulant, with faces, harlequins, angels, kites
and moons. Letters spell out profane words in
whimsical juxtapositions, all weaving a bittersweet
lyricism.

Like Leopardi, who was born in the same region
of Italy and also celebrated the solemn mysteries
of the night in his poems, Licini's work is cutting,
melancholy and gay.

His search for order and the reckless plunge
into the unknown, drives behind every profound
work of art, are in his paintings in the most
exquisite of balances.

It's breakers
rolling over long
white beaches...

It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.



ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON-ROME-ZURICH

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Marlborough
London
Marlborough Graphics Ltd.
17, 18 Old Bond Street, W.1.
John Piper
Death in Venice
Daily 10-5.30 Sat. 10-12.30

Marlborough
Rome
Marlborough Galleria d'Arte
Via Gregoriana 5
Antonio Calderara
Until 31 December, 1973
Daily 9.30-1, 4.30-8
Monday morning closed

Marlborough
Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villa Rosau, Glärnsstrasse 10
Galerie Artists
Daily 10-6 Sat. 10-4

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Paris - London
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
EXHIBITION
NAIFS
MAIK-OLLIVARY
NOVOA-ADAMOFF
POUCETTE
TREMLOT de la CROIX
JANI - RAYS
dec. 6-Jan. 8
impressionists
post-impressionists

BOLIN
17 Décembre 1973
13 Janvier 1974

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albert verbeke
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insho
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suzuki
tesigahara
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7, place Furstenberg - 6^e
325-73-92

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Sat. 10-1.

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Illustr. Color Dali Catalog 31.
Foreign 31.20

Galerie Spink
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Appel, Tobey.

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Recent Acquisitions
Atchinsky, Appel, L. de Luigi,
Bartung, Licini, Pignoni, Vasarely.
Sculptures by Zannaro.

ROME
OBELISCO, Via Salaria 146.
GROUP SHOW.
SCHNEIDER Rampa Mignasoli 10.
Sculptures by MINGO TRAVELL.

VIENNA
ALFRED KUBIN
Exhibition of early drawings,
watercolors, December '73-January '74.
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Japan Sets Program
in Economic Crisis

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A today began an all-out effort to beat the economic crisis caused by rising inflation and the oil crisis.

The Bank of Japan raised its discount rate by 3 percent to 9 percent and announced the reserve requirement for commercial banks to be the current credit crunch.

Severe monetary measures, matched by the announcement of a fiscal retrenchment for the national budget for 1974 fiscal year starting in

announcing the retrenchment, the government said it would make all-out efforts to beat the extremely difficult situation confronting the economy.

Budget Cuts
The government made it clear that the retrenchment would be held down at the level of the current budget by big big construction projects such as railways, motorways and large suspension bridges.

It also said about 10 items would be selected for price and distribution controls under a cost-of-living stabilization bill, also expected to be approved by the Diet soon.

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Chinese Oil Development
OSAKA, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—China will be a major oil-producing country in five years, with an annual crude-oil production capacity of 100 million tons, a Japanese trade association official said today.

Toshio Kimura, an executive of the international trade promotion association, which handles unofficial Japan-China trade, said oil developments in China are making rapid progress.

He said pipelines connecting the Tachung oil field in northeast China with Tachung (Dairin) will be completed next spring.

China has not disclosed its crude-oil production and estimated oil deposits, but Peking's official Hsinhua news agency has said crude-oil production capacity at the Tachung oil complex in 1972 was up 210 percent from 1965.

Value Soars Against German Mark

Energy Crisis Reverses Decline in Dollar

John M. Goshko

Dec. 21 (WP).—The energy crisis has had the unexpected effect of reversing the decline of the dollar's exchange value and putting it back on the road to a solid position as one of the world's most sought-after currencies.

The phenomenon was underpinned by today's activity in the German money market. In trading, the dollar's exchange value against the mark rose to 2.674—its highest point in more than a year.

C Commission Approves
Man Steel Firms' Merger

SEATTLE, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department's antitrust commission approved a major steel industry merger today.

The commission, headed by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Anderson, approved the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the American Steel & Wire Co., announced today.

The merger, which creates a new company with annual production of 13 million metric tons of steel, or 10.3 percent of the U.S. steel market, was subject to the stiffest conditions the EEO has yet made for a steel industry merger.

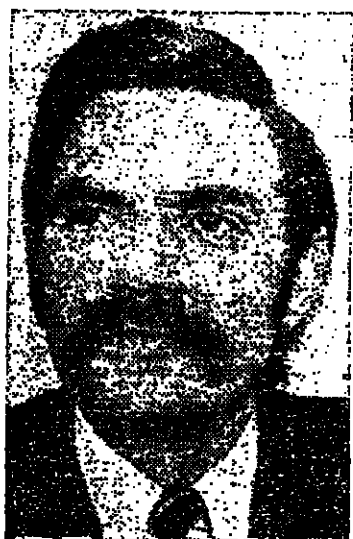
Conditions Attached
The commission required Bethlehem to sell 3.5 percent of its stock to the public, to reduce its debt to 33.3 to 25 percent of its value, to stop unduly influencing the steel industry, to stop unduly influencing the steel industry, to stop unduly influencing the steel industry.

Manneberg owns the subsidiary's shares. The condition required Manneberg to ask the EEO commission for its acquisition approval for the acquisition of any steel industry company in the future.

co Is Worth...

Dec. 21, 1973
Listed by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange today were:

2.1950	Belgian Fr.	4.3814
5.6377	FRF	7.5014
0.5132	Irish P.	6.5132
712.7226	Lux. Fr.	4.3814
3.2587	U.S. \$	1.3556



Peter Whybrow

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Borg-Warner Ltd. has named Peter G. W. Whybrow director of sales and marketing. He was formerly director of product planning. Mr. Whybrow succeeds Desmond J. Scannell who has been appointed director and senior staff consultant with special responsibility for the company's association with AB Volvo.

David Nussbaum will be managing director and chief executive of an international financial services company being established by Greyhound Financial & Leasing Corp. AG. Mr. Nussbaum is currently a director of Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.

John E. K. Holder, manager of Chase Manhattan's new London consumer finance division, has been appointed a vice-president. He is directly responsible for establishing Chasebank, Chase Manhattan's new consumer banking group in Britain.

Willem Spronck, general manager of the Brussels Hilton, has been given the additional responsibility of director Benelux, Hilton International.

Oil Price
Seen Below
\$17-LevelYamani Says Arabs
Must Be Reasonable

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today that the record \$17-a-barrel price for crude oil paid at an auction in Tehran earlier this month was not related to normal crude prices.

Mr. Yamani, in an interview with the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey, said the staggering auction price will not be taken as a basis for new Persian Gulf posted prices to be set this weekend in Tehran.

"If we were to take these prices as a basis for revising Gulf postings," Mr. Yamani was quoted as saying, "we would ruin the existing economic structure of the industrialized countries, as well as of the developing countries, and very soon the entire amount of money available for financing international trade would not be enough to pay for our oil."

"We must be reasonable and act responsibly as members of the international community," he added.

Oil ministers of six Persian Gulf countries are meeting in Tehran tomorrow and they are expected to announce higher prices for crude oil.

German Jobless Rate
To Double in January

BONN, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The oil shortage and an accompanying industrial slowdown in West Germany could cause the country's level of unemployment to double by the end of February, senior government officials here said today.

In November, the latest month for which figures are available, unemployment stood at 360,000, about 1.8 percent of the total labor force. The officials said they expected the number of jobless to rise to more than 400,000 this month—plus a further 150,000 on short-time working—and to reach 750,000 by the end of February.

The cabinet's decision on Wednesday to lift most of its curbs on investment would be insufficient to stem the fall in employment, the officials added. The government recently placed a ban on the entry of further foreign workers, apart from those from Common Market countries. Those already here total 2.6 million but the number is likely to drop as existing contracts expire and the workers return to their home countries.

The officials noted that the cost-of-living index showed a year-to-year rise of 14 percent in November compared with 6.5 percent in October and commented that inflationary pressures are increasing. But government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told a press conference that the government has no intention of introducing general price controls.

Europeans See Wall St. as Best Investment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Despite the recent steep decline in U.S. stock values, many European portfolio managers still see Wall Street as the best place to invest and some have been accelerating purchases in recent days.

A series of telephone interviews with managers here and in London, Brussels and Zurich showed them impressed by the following:

- The dollar's present strength and prospects of continued improvement against European and Japanese currencies.
- A lower rate of inflation in the United States than in Europe or Japan.
- The position of the United States in the energy crisis, considered better than those of Europe or Japan.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound is now 2.674.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
sterling per \$1.	2.674	2.674	-11.42
Belg. fr. (A)	40.85	40.85	
Swiss fr. (B)	40.85	40.85	
Deutsche mark	2.674	2.674	-10.88
Danish kron.	5.193	5.193	-13.33
Scandin.	5.193	5.193	
Fr. fr. (A)	47.85	47.85	
Fr. fr. (B)	47.85	47.85	-10.35
Guinea	5.193	5.193	-15.51
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A)	800.0	804.28	
Lira (B)	804.28	804.28	-3.28
Peseta	56.75	56.75	
Schilling	19.55	19.55	-12.23
Sw. kron.	5.193	5.193	-5.79
Swiss franc	N.A.	3.193	
Yen	260.32	260.07	+9.96

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free B: Commercial
N.A.: Not available.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paternelle May Acquire NSM

An agreement under which La Paternelle, a major French insurance group, will acquire control of Banque de Neuville, Schlumber, Mallet (NSM), is virtually concluded and awaits government approval, banking sources report. Consolidation of Paternelle's banking activities with those of NSM will form France's third-largest merchant bank, with assets totaling about 1 billion francs. Paternelle's banking activities include full ownership of St. Parisienne de Placement et de Gestion, as well as a controlling interest in Credit Parisien, 4 percent interest in Credit Commercial de France, and 3 percent in Cie. Financiere de l'Union Europeenne, a subsidiary of the Schneider group.

Group Set to Build Thai Airport

Northrop Corp., of the United States, Tokyo Menka Kisha Ltd., of Japan, Banque Rothschild, of France, and Thai business interests have formed a company to build and manage a \$100-million U.S.A. international airport outside Bangkok. The new firm, Northrop Thailand Airport Co. Ltd., is to operate with \$30 million equity, according to informed sources. The balance of financing, the sources say, will come from international institutions including Export Development Corp. of Canada, the U.S. Export-Import

Bank, the Japanese Export-Import Bank, Cie. Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur, First National City Bank of New York, the Royal Bank of Canada, Banque d'Indochine and Beltec.

Beecham Acquires German Company

The Beecham group has agreed in principle with Frausag AG to buy Frausag's 100 percent interest in the Lugnez group of companies. Beecham says that together with Fischer and Fischer, which it acquired in 1970, Lingner will provide it with as large a business in the West German toiletries market as it has in Britain. Lingner has operating companies and factories in Germany and Austria and operating companies in Holland and Belgium.

Le Nickel, Kaiser End Partnership

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. announces agreement has been reached for the purchase by St. Le Nickel of Kaiser's 50 percent interest in New Caledonian Nickel Co., giving Le Nickel full ownership of the previously jointly-held company. The transaction is contingent on necessary government approvals and actions. Both companies had previously announced that discussions were underway to determine how the New Caledonian Nickel Co. partnership might be restructured to best fit the long-range objectives of the partners.

Latest Monthly Gain Is 0.8 Percent

Food, Fuel Costs Spur U.S. Price Rises

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).

Food and fuel prices drove the cost of living up sharply in the United States in November, the government said today in another grim inflation report.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics

said the consumer price index rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent last month, matching the rise of October, as food prices surged again after a temporary tapering off.

Higher prices for gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, electricity and coal were blamed for about a third of the over-all increase. Food prices, which leaped 1.4 percent, accounted for another third of the big jump.

Prices for commodities other than food and services also were up sharply, with nonfood commodities rising seven-tenths of 1 percent and services up six-tenths of 1 percent.

In the 13 months ending in November, the cost of living rose 8.4 percent, the biggest 13-month increase since June 1951, the bureau said.

Bigger Impact Coming
Although the Arab oil cutoff may have had some impact on fuel prices, economists believe the biggest price effect of the cutoff will be reflected when December cost-of-living figures are released.

However, gasoline and oil prices jumped 4.5 percent in November, the largest one-month increase in these commodities since September, 1962, when they also rose

4.5 percent. Fuel oil and coal prices jumped 10 percent and gas and electricity costs 1.2 percent.

Other bad news concerned real earnings figures, or earnings adjusted to subtract the effects of inflation.

Real average weekly earnings dropped five-tenths of 1 percent. Over the year as a whole, real average weekly earnings were down 1.9 percent. Average weekly earnings were \$147.60 gross.

The cost-of-living index rose to 137.6 of the 1967 base, meaning that it cost \$13.76 to buy the same basket of goods that \$10 bought in 1967.

Rise Seen Continuing
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Herbert Stein said he expects "energy-related" prices and food prices to continue to rise.

Commenting on the increase in the consumer price index in November, Mr. Stein said, "The energy shortage and need to increase energy supplies mean that energy-related prices will rise further in the months ahead."

"Prospects for food supplies suggest that it may be several more months before food prices level out," he added.

Selling Hits
Stock Price of
WestinghouseBut Rest of NYSE List
Decline Is Moderate

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The stock of Westinghouse Electric Corp., the nation's oldest manufacturer of electrical equipment, fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today but on balance the market declined only moderately.

Westinghouse, the day's most heavily traded issue, slumped 7 7/8 to 24 3/8 on about 565,000 shares after having been delayed in opening by an influx of trading orders.

Several industry analysts said they were revising downward their earnings projections for Westinghouse both for this year and next.

This followed by a day a statement by the company that fourth-quarter earnings may be about half of the 61 cents a share earned in the same quarter last year. Westinghouse also said it will have lower earnings for the full 1973 year.

General Electric, the number-one manufacturer of electrical supplies, lost 1 1/4 to 58 1/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.38 to 819.73, with most of it stemming from the sharp decline in Westinghouse. Turnover was 18.68 million shares, up from 17.43 million yesterday.

Other point-sized losers included IBM, down 2 1/2 to 240 1/2, and Zenith Radio 1 1/8 to 23 1/8. The latter said it is raising stock prices on televisions and soos.

Avon products, another soft spot, slid 2 5/8 to 61 1/8. Goodyear Tire gained 1/8 to 13 3/4, and Eastern Air Lines 1/8 to 5 3/4.

Prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.22 to 85.48.

\$500-Million Euroloan
Is Obtained by Mexico

LONDON, Dec. 21 (IET).—Mexico has obtained a \$500-million, seven-year standby credit facility with an international syndicate of more than 50 banks. The credit facility will be available to the government at terms of 0.5 percent over the London interbank rate for the first four years and 5/8 of 1 percent for the remaining three years.

Markets to Shut

Most stock and commodity exchanges, banks and financial businesses in Europe will be closed Dec. 24 and all on Dec. 25 for Christmas holidays. Some will remain shut Dec. 26.

In the United States, commodity markets will be closed Dec. 24 and 25, but banks and stock exchanges will operate normally on Monday.

Company Report

General Mills	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	555.90	480.50
Profits (millions)	25.00	21.70
Per Share	1.06	0.92
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,090.0	845.00
Profits (millions)	44.00	37.90
Per Share	1.86	1.61

Chrysler Unit Curb

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler-France said today it will stop hiring new labor, reduce work by one hour weekly and increase production of smaller models to the detriment of larger models. The one-hour cut in weekly work, beginning Jan. 2, will be without loss of wages, the company said.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.

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Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés de bien vouloir assister à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire convoquée qui aura lieu le 4 janvier 1974 à 15.00 heures au siège social pour délibérer de l'ordre du jour suivant:

- 1) Acceptation des démissions des membres du conseil d'administration
- 2) Election d'un nouveau conseil d'administration
- 3) Acceptation de la démission du commissaire aux comptes
- 4) Election d'un nouveau commissaire aux comptes
- 5) Décharge aux anciens administrateurs et à l'ancien commissaire aux comptes relativement à l'exercice se terminant au 31 décembre 1973
- 6) Définitions de la politique de gestion du Fonds
- 7) Divers.

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le 15 décembre 1973

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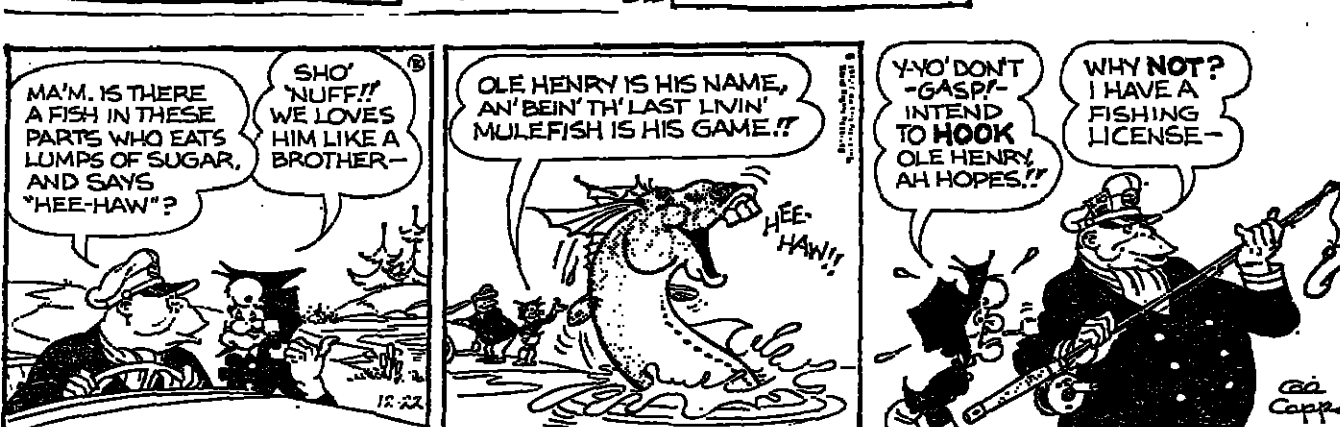
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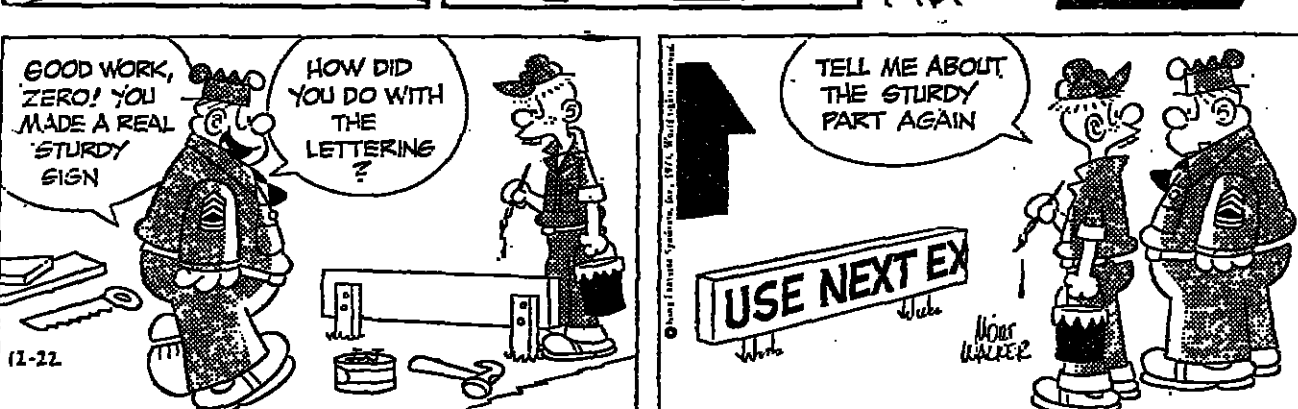
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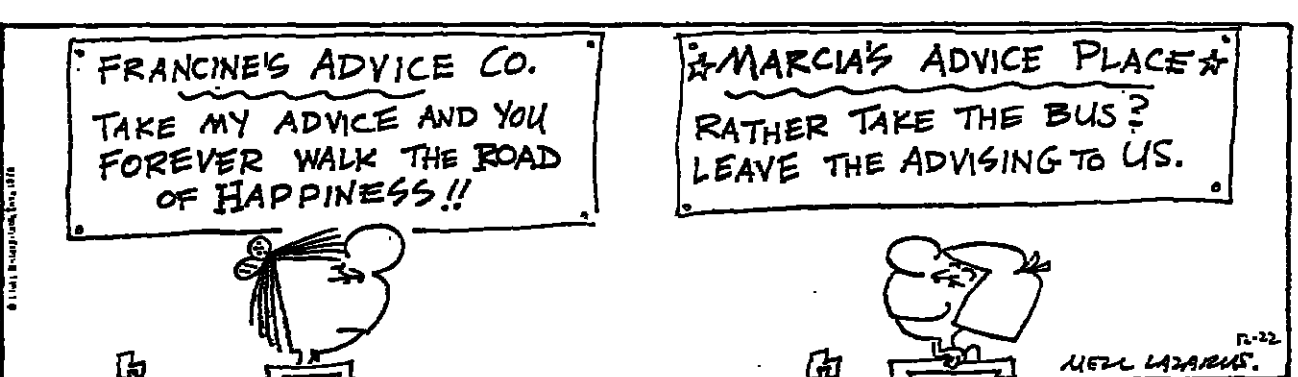
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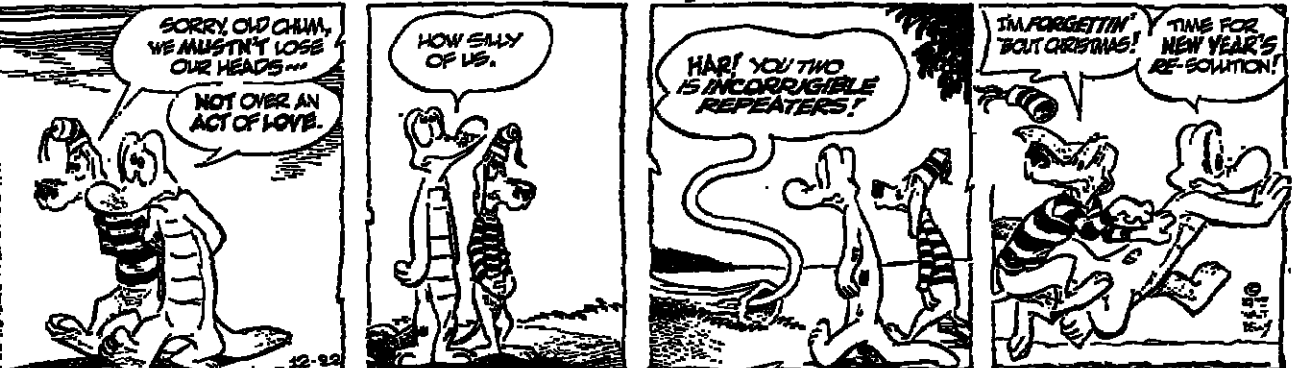
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P. O. G. O.



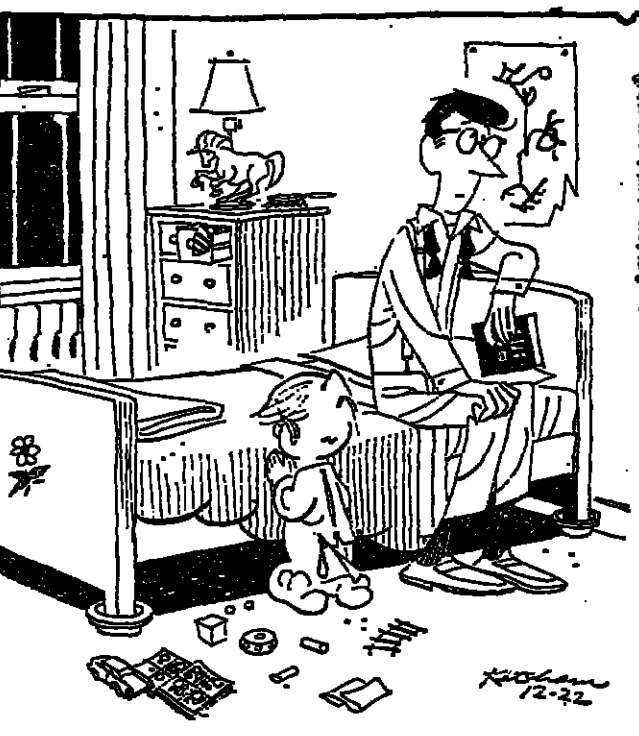
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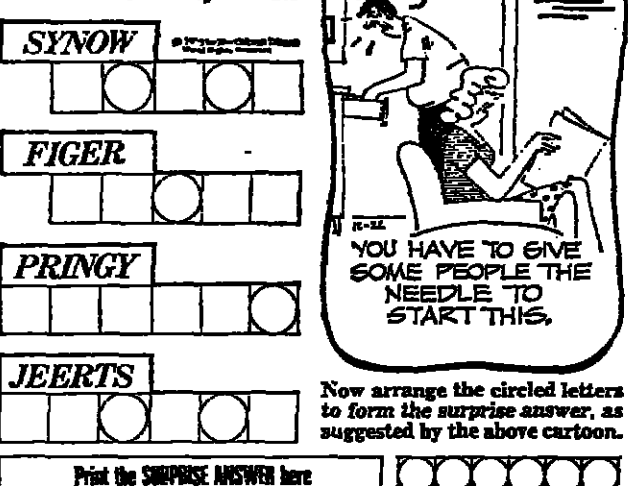


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

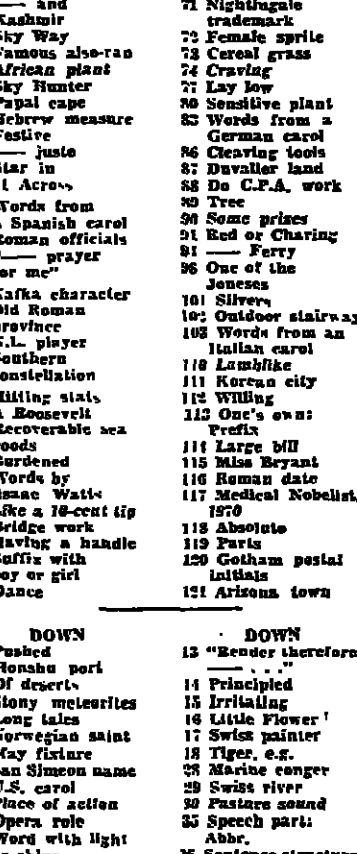
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



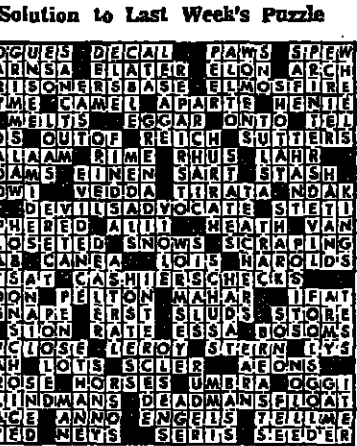
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GREETINGS A LA BERLITZ—By Anne Fox



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



BOOKS

THE WORLD AND THE '20s
The Golden Years of New York's
Legendary Newspaper
Edited, with an introduction, by James Boylan. The Dial Press. 346 pp. Illustrated \$10.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD
A Selection of News and Feature Stories,
Editorials, Humor, Poems and Reviews
Edited, with introductions, by John K. Hutchens and
George Oppenheimer. The Viking Press. 465 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

ONCE upon a time, which is to say 50 years ago, New York had 10 morning newspapers, six of general circulation; one of these was priced above all by its 300,000 customers for its brightness, lucidity and editorial liberalism. This was The World, published in a golden-domed edifice at 63 Park Row and a legend in its time. The legend persisted long after the paper had been done in by its neglectful and money-hungry proprietors (its last publication date was Feb. 27, 1931). In nostalgia's warm glow, it achieved a hallowed status that sets it apart from any other New York Herald Tribune under Stanley Walker's city editorship or The New York Times under Carr Van And's managing editorship.

Out of this legend of The World as a very special newspaper have come these two books, both in essence clippings from The World and each after its own fashion accepting and reinforcing the legend while offering only the most superficial examination of its merits. That two books can be extracted from The World, neither duplicating the other to any serious extent, certainly attests the enduring richness of the material that appeared in that newspaper's columns in the 1920s, when, it now seems, every literate luminary worked for it.

Different though these books are, they complement each other. "The World and the '20s," compiled by Boylan, a professor at the Columbia School of Journalism, offers an account of the highlights of that decade as reflected by The World's editorial page, with an occasional assist from Heywood Brown, whose "It Seems to Me" column graced the op-ed (a term popularized by The World) page for most of that time; from Deems Taylor, the music critic, from Franklin P. Adams's "The Conning Tower," and from Frank Sullivan, the lethally gentle humorist now honorably retired as the sage of Saratoga Springs.

The editorial page is Boylan's mother lode, and how could it be otherwise, for the editorials came from Frank I. Cobb, Walter Lippmann, Allan Nevins, James M. Cain and Charles Mera, probably the most gifted collection of social and political observers ever gathered under one newspaper roof.

To buttress their words, Boylan has wisely reproduced a number of Rollin Kirby's still forceful cartoons and Denny Wortman's "Metropolitan Movies," cartoon slices of life from the city's streets. Moreover, Boylan includes photocopies of The World's page one, which convey a real feeling of what the paper was like; but, oddly, no specimen of the editorial page or the op-ed page.

Concentrating on news and feature stories and on the critical columns and covering a shorter time span than "The World and the '20s," "The Best in the World"

Alden Whitman is a staff writer for The New York Times.

Edited by WILL WEAVER

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GREETINGS A LA BERLITZ—By Anne Fox

